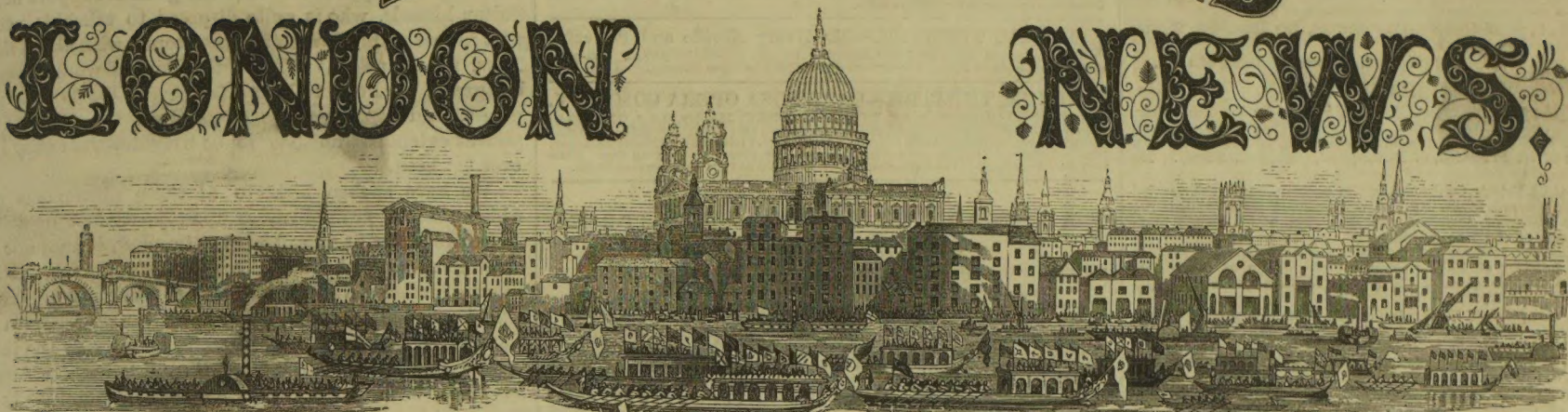


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



SHIPPING THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN AT WOOLWICH.



BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at 2, Merrion-square South, Dublin, the wife of James C. Fitzgerald-Kenney, Esq., J.P., of Kildogher, in the county of Galway, and Clogher House, in the county of Mayo, of a son.  
On the 8th inst., at Alcaston House, Melbourne, the wife of E. M. James, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 27th inst., at Montville, Upper Norwood, Lady Sidgreaves, wife of the Lord Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at Kirby-under-Dale Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Monson, of a son.  
On the 14th inst., at Stanley, Bridgnorth, Baroness Berners, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at St. Nicholas Compton, Surrey, by the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Evans, Charterhouse, Ernest Frederic Bourne Lucas, solicitor, Louth, Lincolnshire, to Nora Constance, second daughter of W. F. Faviell, of Down-place, Guildford, Surrey. No cards.  
On June 28, at St. Peter's, Onehunga, by the Bishop of Auckland, assisted by the Rev. R. S. Hassard, M.A., the Rev. Arthur Roger Tomlinson, M.A., Chaplain to the Bishop of Auckland and Incumbent of St. Peter's, Onehunga, fourth son of the late Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Benchor of the Inner Temple, London, to Theresa Juliana Marie, eldest daughter of Captain J. J. Symonds, formerly of H.M.'s 5th Regiment, Judge of the Native Lands Court, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Symonds, Knight C.B., Surveyor, of the Navy.  
On the 12th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, by the Rev. C. Shakespeare, assisted by the Rev. B. Day, Robert, son of the late Robert Hardwidge, of Burnham, Somerset, to Emily Florence, only child of Edward Riggall, M.R.C.S., of Bayswater, and granddaughter of the late Francis Riggall, of Clifton, Bristol. No cards.  
On the 27th inst., at the parish church, Stretford, by the Rev. L. Addison, Vicar of Gretton, Northamptonshire, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Chaplain of the Blind Asylum, Old Trafford, and the Rev. Dudley Hart, Rector, Edward Seymour, of Leicester Grange, near Hinckley, third son of the late Samuel Stone, of Leicester, to Clara Jane, youngest daughter of John Knowles, Trafford Bank House, Manchester.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Rangoon, British Burmah, John Quiller Rowett, second son of Richard Rowett, Esq., of Polperro, Cornwall, aged 35.  
On the 17th inst., at Ludham, Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., aged 67.  
On the 18th inst., at Brighton, at the residence of his sister, 64, Upper Brunswick-place, Sir William Home Gordon, Bart., suddenly, of heart disease.  
\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 7.

**SUNDAY, OCT. 1.**  
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, Harvest festival, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. Prebendary William Rogers; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary H. W. Burrows.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Dr. Farrar.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Canon Grey, Rector of Morpeth; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. T. Bullock, Chaplain of Kensington Palace.  
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Done Bushell, Assistant Master Harrow School; 3.30 p.m., the Rev. W. Harrison, Minor Canon of Westminster.  
**MONDAY, OCT. 2.**  
Pheasant-shooting begins. National Gallery closed.  
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Conradi on Stone-Sawing Machinery).  
School of Mines: Beginning of courses of lectures, Professor Frankland, 10 a.m.; Professor Guthrie, 11.30 a.m.  
Medical Hospital Schools, opening lectures: St. Thomas's, 4 p.m. (Mr. Francis Mason); Middlesex, 3 p.m. (Dr. G. H. Evans); London (Dr. Andrew Clark); Charing Cross (Mr. J. Mitchell Bruce); University College, 3 p.m. (Dr. Maudsley); King's College, 4 p.m. (Dr. Baxter); St. Mary's (Dr. Wiltshire); Westminster (Dr. Alchin); St. George's, 4 p.m. (Dr. Blandford). St. Bartholomew's and Guy's, no lectures.  
**TUESDAY, OCT. 3.**  
Full moon, 10.56 a.m.  
Athletic Sports: Marlborough.  
Evangelical Alliance, annual conference, Southport.  
School of Mines: Professor Goodeve begins course of lectures on Applied Mechanics, 10 a.m.  
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.  
Church Congress, Plymouth (four days), address by the Bishop of Exeter, president.  
University College, inaugural lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Stanley Jevois).  
Nottingham Columbarian Society Poultry, Pigeon, Dog, and Cat Show (three days).  
Ilex Swimming Club, annual entertainment, Lambeth Baths.  
The Lord Mayor's Dinner to the Corporation of the Trinity House.  
**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.**  
School of Mines: Professor Huxley begins course of lectures, 10 a.m.  
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.  
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.  
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Address by Mr. Barnard S. Proctor).  
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.  
Races: Lichfield Autumn Meeting.  
**THURSDAY, OCT. 5.**  
Royal Toxophilites: Extra target. Leicester Races.  
Free and Open Church Conference, Plymouth (president, the Bishop of Winchester), 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m.  
**FRIDAY, OCT. 6.**  
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress's Ball, Mansion House.  
**SATURDAY, OCT. 7.**  
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.  
London Association of Foreman-Engineers, 7 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Miles.			
September	Inches	° F.	° F.	° F.	0-10	° F.	° F.				
20	30.339	55.6	49.0	80	3	44.3	69.2	W. SW. ENE.	22	.010	
21	30.166	55.6	50.9	85	1	42.1	71.4	ENE. S.	91	.000	
22	29.952	58.5	49.8	75	3	46.3	72.6	ENE. ESE.	170	.053	
23	29.847	60.3	59.7	98	6	56.9	70.6	ESE. SW.	211	.030	
24	29.618	59.1	56.0	90	—	55.9	66.2	SSE. SSW.	516	.090	
25	29.862	58.7	48.2	70	8	54.5	64.0	WSW. W.	238	.010	
26	29.610	58.0	56.3	94	10	52.5	66.0	WSW. S. SW.	245	.030	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. —  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.335 30.233 29.924 29.740 29.618 29.669  
Temperature of Air .. 56.8° 54.7° 63.5° 62.7° 60.6° 61.2° 59.0°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 54.1° 54.2° 57.7° 60.9° 59.5° 54.9° 58.0°  
Direction of Wind .. W. Calm ESE. Calm S.E. - W. S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 36	0 55	1 12	1 23	1 45	2 0	2 14	2 30	2 46	3 2	3 20	3 36	3 54	4



## THE COURT.

The Queen, with several members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Her Majesty, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday, performed, at the castle, by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie. The Queen's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince John of Holstein-Glücksburg, the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Frances Drummond, Miss Knollys, Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Ramsay, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and Major-General Ponsonby.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at Balmoral on Monday. Prince Leopold left the castle for St. Andrews.

The Queen presented new colours to the 1st Regiment (Royal Scots), at Ballater, on Tuesday. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Louise of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught, drove to Monaltrie Park, near Ballater, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and Prince John of Holstein-Glücksburg having previously arrived. The Queen was received on the parade-ground by a Royal salute from the regiment, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel MacGwire. The old colours were then trooped and delivered to their guard; after which the ceremony of presenting the new colours took place, commencing with a prayer, offered up by the Rev. John Middleton, minister of Glenmuick. The Queen, previously to handing the colours to Lieutenants Moore and Bond, who received them kneeling, addressed the regiment thus:—"In intrusting these colours to your charge, it gives me much pleasure to remind you that I have been associated with your regiment from my earliest infancy, when my dear father was your Colonel. He was proud of his profession, and I was always taught to consider myself a soldier's child. I rejoice in having a son who has devoted his life to the Army, and who, I am confident, will ever prove worthy of the name of a British soldier. I now present these colours to you, convinced that you will uphold the glory and reputation of my 1st Regiment of Foot, the Royal Scots." Lieutenant-Colonel MacGwire made a reply on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the regiment. The old colours of the regiment were presented by Lieutenant-Colonel MacGwire to the Queen, who, in accepting them, promised that they should be placed in Windsor Castle. The regiment then marched past in quick time, and, after a Royal salute in line, gave three cheers, when her Majesty left for Balmoral. General Sir George Bell the Colonel of the regiment, was prevented by indisposition from attending the presentation.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross has dined generally with her Majesty. Captain Charles Phipps has also dined with the Queen.

The Duke of Connaught is gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rifle Brigade.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. The Prince and Princess gave a ball, last week, at Abergeldie Castle to the tenantry, servants, and gillies on the Royal estates, at which Princess Beatrice and various distinguished guests were present. The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, left Abergeldie, on Wednesday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Their Royal Highnesses travelled, by special train, via Aberdeen and Keith, to Fochabers, where Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and others greeted the Royal travellers. At Forbes and Inverness the Prince and Princess were received with enthusiasm, and at Lairg their Royal Highnesses were joined by the Duke of Sutherland, the Duchess of Westminster, and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor. At Dunrobin station the Duchess of Sutherland received the Royal visitors. The Sutherland Artillery Volunteers, who were in attendance, fired a Royal salute, and the Prince and Princess drove off to Dunrobin Castle amid the cheers of the numerous assemblage.

The Prince has presented to the Mayor of Doncaster his photograph, bearing his autograph, thus:—"Albert Edward, Doncaster, 1876."

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are sojourning at the Czar's residence in the Crimea. The Duchess has forwarded to the Lord Mayor the sum of £25, to be added to the fund now being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men who were killed in the recent explosion on board her Majesty's ship *Thunderer*.

Princess Louise (Marchioness) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Inverary, on Monday, from London, after their return from the Continent.

Prince Leopold left Balmoral, on Monday, on a visit to Mr. Moncreiff Skene, at Pitlour House, Fifeshire. His Royal Highness drove, via Braemar and Blairgowrie, where horses were changed at the Queen's Hotel, to Perth, where the Prince dined at the Royal Hotel, and afterwards drove, via the Bridge of Earn and Glenfarg, by the village of Strathmiglo (where upwards of 400 of the tenantry and people were assembled to greet his Royal Highness), to Pitlour, where he was received by Mr. and Mrs. Skene and a distinguished party. The Prince left on Wednesday for St. Andrews, where his Royal Highness inaugurated the competitions of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club by striking off the first ball. The Prince afterwards lunched with Principal Tulloch. His Royal Highness has been installed captain of the Golf Club. On Wednesday the Prince honoured with his presence a special meeting of the Fife fox-hounds, at Mount Melville, in honour of his visit to St. Andrews; and afterwards took part in a golf foursome. The sides were the Prince and Tom Morris against Mr. J. Whyte-Melville and Mr. Lockhart. The game was six holes, which his Royal Highness won by two and one to play.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace, last week, on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge, from Germany. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has gone to Biarritz.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have arrived at Rumpfenheim, the Duchess of Cambridge's château, near Frankfurt.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Cotes and Lady Edith P. Bouverie, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Radnor, took place, last week, in the private chapel of Longford Castle. The bride was given away by her father. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left Longford Castle for Colleshill Park for the honeymoon.

The marriage of Captain the Hon. Henry William Lowry Corry, M.P., youngest son of the late Armar, third Earl of Belmore, and brother of the present peer, with the Hon. Blanche Edith Wood, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, was celebrated last week at the parish

church of Hickleton, Yorkshire. The bridesmaids were Lady Alice Fitzwilliam, the Hon. Dulcebella Eden, and Miss Mary Wood. The Hon. Miles Stapleton (Coldstream Guards) officiated as the bridegroom's best man. The religious rite was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, M.A., hon. Canon of Durham and Rector of Morpeth, Northumberland, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. H. M. Church, Vicar of Hickleton. The bride was given away by Lord Halifax. The bride wore a dress of white poul de soie, trimmed with deep flounces of Brussels lace and satin, and veil and wreath of orange-flowers. After the breakfast at Hickleton Hall, the bride and bridegroom left for Garroby, Lord Halifax's residence in the East Riding, for the honeymoon.

## THE CHURCH.

The Duke of Bedford has given £100 towards the fund for the enlargement of St. Cuthbert's Church, Bedford, by which 200 additional sittings will be provided.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* understands that Mr. J. Newton Mappin, of Birchlands, has communicated to the Vicar, the Rev. Rowley Hill, his willingness to erect at his own cost the church at Rammoor, on a site given by Mr. J. W. Harrison.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has reopened the Church of St. George, Dunster, after restoration; and that of Tockenham, Wilts, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, has been reopened, after restoration, at the cost of the Rector, Mr. Stanton.

It is stated that twenty-four gentlemen resident in Truro, including the Mayor, have guaranteed that the whole of the remaining sum necessary to secure Lady Rolle's gift of £30,000 towards the Cornish Bishopric Fund shall be forthcoming.

On Sunday, at St. Peter's, Preston, there was a harvest festival and the dedication of a new organ which has been presented to the church by Mr. Park, a member of the congregation, who for thirteen years has acted as organist and director of the choir. It is said that a reredos has been promised to the church by the Rev. Thomas Troughton.

The handsome parish church of Worlingham, near Beccles, which has been in the hands of the builders for two or three years, was reopened last week. About £2000 has been expended on the edifice, through the munificence of the lord of the manor, the Rev. Sir C. Clarke, whose friends have also given a reredos, an organ, an altar-cloth, and other costly articles.

The Bishop of Manchester preached, on Monday afternoon, at Warrington parish church, on the occasion of the opening of the new organ, which completes the restoration of the church, accomplished by the present Rector, Dr. Fraser, at a cost of £20,000. His Lordship called attention to the change which has been observed during the last forty years in the direction of church restoration and the making of the services more reverent, attractive, and edifying. The Bishop views with favour an "attractive" service, provided it be also reverent and edifying; and he yesterday renewed his protest against the "perilous shapes" which the revival in the Church is assuming in many places through a craving for sensational effects and an undevout aestheticism.

The work of church building and restoration has proceeded rapidly in the diocese of Durham, and on the 19th inst. the Bishop reopened the ancient parish church of Dunsdale, near Darlington. It has been well and beautifully restored, at a total cost of £2000. The church was built in 1196, on the site of a Saxon building, remains of which have been found. A tower of Early Decorated design has been added, which is a feature of interest in the district. The restoration has been carried out by the exertions of the Rector, the Rev. J. W. Smith, M.A.; the Rev. Scott F. Surtees, M.A.; and J. W. Eastwood, M.D., the churchwarden, who have all added to the beauty of the church by placing stained-glass windows in it to the memory of near relatives. The pulpit, font, and lectern were given by members of the Rector's family. The churchyard has been extended by the liberality of the Messrs. Surtees.

The Archbishop of Canterbury began the visitation of his diocese, on Tuesday, by addressing the clergy and laity in Canterbury Cathedral, and placed before his hearers some thoughts as to the peculiar duties which devolve upon the Established Church as the National Church of this country. No other body, he pointed out, could exercise so commanding an influence over the thought of the age. He dwelt at length on the proposals made for the reform of cathedral bodies, and expressed his thankfulness that they still provided places for men who desired to follow a studious course. He thought it worth while to discuss whether the governing bodies of cathedrals might not be extended in their area, and noticed the resolute effort that had been made in almost every quarter to make the cathedral system as efficient as possible.—The Archbishop of Canterbury continued his visitation on Wednesday, and directed the attention of the clergy and the churchwardens to the reasons for taking a hopeful view of the present and future. His Grace adverted to the mischiefs that would prelude and follow disestablishment, which, however, he did not for one moment anticipate. He counselled the clergy as to their reading, and made some references, in conclusion, to the best methods of meeting the materialism of the age.

Mr. Fremantle, the Conservative candidate, has been chosen to fill the seat vacated by the Premier on his elevation to the Peerage. He was returned by a majority of 185, having polled 2725 votes against Mr. Carington's 2539.

Many persons in London and its neighbourhood were startled, on Sunday last, about half-past six o'clock in the evening, by what appeared to be an unusually protracted flash of lightning. It now turns out that what was seen was a meteor, which must have been at a great height and of extraordinary brilliancy, as, according to accounts already received, it was observed at places fully 300 or 400 miles from each other. The meteor is described as being of great size and very brilliant, and, according to some accounts, although no report was heard, it appeared to explode, emitting sparks and smoke. It was seen distinctly at Broadstairs, West Deeping in Lincolnshire, Ipswich, Walton-on-the-Naze, in Somerset, by a passenger travelling on the railway between Dankirk and Calais, and at Paris. *Galignani* says:—"A meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen in Paris during the twilight, yesterday evening, at twenty minutes to seven. A collection of dark and storm-threatening clouds had just swept rapidly across the city from the west, bringing a slight shower in its passage, when in the northern heavens, at an angle of 30 deg. above the horizon, a fiery globe, about the size of a cricket-ball, seemed to emerge from the clear sky, descending slowly towards earth, emitting showers of sparks and a scintillating train in its flight. It fell almost perpendicularly, and grew elongated in falling. It hardly flashed into sight when it disappeared behind the houses, where it must have burst, for the whole northern sky was illuminated with two successive blazes of fire, like lightning, by which the surrounding clouds were tinged as if with gold. The effect was extremely beautiful."

## THE PRINCE'S INDIAN GIFTS.

The exhibition of the Indian gifts to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales closes to-day at South Kensington. Our last illustrations of them represent some of the most striking objects in the collection, most of which will be found close together in the smaller of the two rooms occupied by them. No. 1, a polo saddle, from Munnipore, deserves notice simply as showing the sort of saddle used by native polo-players in India.

Nos. 2 and 3 are examples of the enamel-work of Jeypore, which has already been described by us at length. Both are also symbols of royalty, No. 1 being the moorhul, a bunch of peacock's feathers, elaborately jewelled, and supported on a richly-enamelled handle of gold; and No. 2—the chowrie—consisting of a similarly mounted yak's tail. The Prince has a pair of each of these regal symbols. Many of our readers will have seen these peacock feathers borne before Pius IX. on occasions of great state; and no doubt their use by the Popes of Rome was at some distant date derived from the East. To jewel and enamel peacocks' feathers would seem like painting the lily; but there is no "wasteful and ridiculous excess" in the masterly way in which the Jeypore artist has used the feathers and gems and enamelling to mutually enhance each other's effect in these elegant and sumptuous moorhuls. Nothing can be richer than his materials, nothing more harmonious and refined than the manner in which he has combined them.

The ivory bedstead from Travancore (No. 4) illustrates the excellence of the ivory turning and carving in that State. It would, in a hot climate, convey an impression of delightful coolness—an effect which would, however, be neutralised by its exceedingly trashy, inharmonious, and musty-looking tester. Such incongruities of taste are much too common in the art-manufactures of India. The silver throne (No. 5) was presented, by a sort of penny subscription, by the priests of Madura to the Prince. It is a striking, barbaric object, the design of the silver-work being reproduced directly from the architectural details of the celebrated temples of Madura. Here again the harmony of the composition has been wholly destroyed—outraged—by the flaring French magenta satin used for the upholstery of the throne. It ought to be covered with a French-grey velvet, with ivory-coloured trimmings. The bedstead (No. 6) of grained parcel-gilt silver, with hangings of needle-worked red and yellow embroidery, is one of the many splendid gifts of the Maharajah of Cashmere. It is very picturesque in outline and in colour, especially when placed on its blue and red silk carpet—quite Titianesque. It was the Maharajah's smoking-bed, and was presented to the Prince together with the Jeypore enamelled hookah, figured and described amongst our earlier illustrations from the Prince's Loan Collection. The silver howdah (No. 7), presented by the Prince of Jeypore, is interesting merely for its picturesque form. No. 8 is a palanquin in Vizagapatam work, an art of European introduction, but which has become quite naturalised, and supports a large industry in the Madras Presidency. The effect of the ebony through the pierced ivory makes this palanquin a pleasing object at a distance. But Vizagapatam work is ordinarily applied only to boxes, work-boxes, desks, tea-caddies, and the like; and on a nearer inspection the palanquin is seen to be made up simply of a number of box-lids. The ivory is engraved with scrollwork exclusively of European flower forms. It is very richly and daintily furnished inside, and was a present from the Princess there to the Prince of Wales.

The Prince has with great consideration directed his Royal Highness's Loan Collection to be exhibited, after its removal from the India Museum, in the Bethnal-green Museum, in order that the people at the East End of London may have as good an opportunity of studying it as those of the West-End and the country visitors to London have had during the past three months. The collection has been seen in the India Museum by upwards of a quarter of a million of people; and the wide diffusion of a knowledge of Indian art, and interest in the arts and people of India, signified by these numbers, is amongst the most pleasing and solid of the many beneficial results of the Prince's visit to India. The Prince has also shown, by the way he has exhibited his Indian presents, his generous desire to render the utmost honour to those who bestowed them on him as expressions of loyalty to the British Government of India. It is now announced that his Royal Highness will exhibit the whole collection at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, a compliment which will be highly appreciated by the French Government and the artistic French nation. His Royal Highness also contemplates other proposals in connection with the exhibition of these presents, which are calculated permanently to benefit the study of the traditional art of India, both in this country and India. Nothing, indeed, could have been wiser or more generous than the use which his Royal Highness has made of these Indian princely gifts.

## NEW BILLINGSGATE FISHMARKET.

We give an illustration of the new Billingsgate Market, which has been erected from the designs of the City architect, Mr. Horace Jones. The total area of the market, as reconstructed, is about 40,000 ft. superficial. The basement, extending over the whole site, is all groined and vaulted; brick arches on piers carry the general market floor on the Thames-street level. The basement, 24 ft. in clear height, is to be used as a shell-fish market. It is approached by stone staircases in the middle of the Thames-street and river fronts. The general market, on the Thames-street level, has three fourths of its large area devoted to salesmen's stands. The remainder is devoted to fourteen shops and warehouses for salmon and other fish, placed on the east and west sides of the market respectively, fronting its large area. Two large taverns, at the south-east and south-west extremities of the river front, complete the accommodation on this floor. The market is covered with louvre glass roofs, affording ample light and ventilation. They are carried on lattice girders of 60 ft. span; the height to the roof-plate is 31 ft. 6 in., and to the ridge 43 ft. Above this market is a gallery, having an area of some 4000 ft. superficial, approached by stairs from the staircase-halls at the north and south ends of the building. This will be used as a market for the sale of dried fish; it is lighted and ventilated in a similar manner to the general market. The design of the new market-house is Italian in character; the building materials are Portland stone with polished grey granite plinths throughout, with yellow brick facings between the upper windows. The columns supporting the heavy roof-girders are of iron, 31 ft. in height.

Mr. Cross is to receive the freedom of the city of Glasgow next Monday.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., has resigned his position as a member of the executive of the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain. The hon. gentleman has left England for the United States, carrying with him the Irish address of congratulation to the Americans on the occasion of the centennial of American independence. He and Mr. Parnell, M.P., who is already in the States, are delegated to present the address to President Grant at Washington.





Polo Saddle, Munnipore.  
Silver Throne, Madura,

Morchull and Chowrie (handles enamelled and jewelled), Jeypore.  
Silver Bedstead, Cashmere.  
Silver Howdah, Jeypore.

Ivory Bedstead, Travancore.  
Ebony and Ivory Palanquin, Vizagapatam.

J. Walter Wilson





NEW BILLINGSGATE FISH-MARKET.



## LORD DERBY ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

On Thursday, at noon, the deputation appointed at the recent meeting held in the Guildhall to consider the question of English policy in regard to Turkey proceeded to the Foreign Office, where they were received by the Earl of Derby. The deputation was headed by the Lord Mayor; amongst others present were Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. Chadwick, M.P., Mr. P. Twells, M.P., Sir J. Bennett, the Rev. Dr. Parker, the Rev. Dr. Denton, Mr. Merriman, Dr. Abbott, and several members of the Corporation.

The Lord Mayor, followed by Mr. Merriman, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. S. Morley, and the Rev. Dr. Parker, briefly addressed his Lordship, explaining the views and wishes of the meeting.

The Earl of Derby replied in a speech which continued three quarters of an hour. His Lordship said:—"You have touched on three points—the desire which is generally and justly felt throughout the country for the adequate punishment of the offenders in this Bulgarian business, and a desire that reparation should be made, as far as is now possible, to those who have suffered by the outrages which have been committed. You have also touched upon the question of holding an autumn Session of Parliament; and, as was natural, you have gone into the much larger and wider question of the general policy which you desire that the Government should pursue in reference to the whole of these Eastern matters. Now, gentlemen, I think it is considerably more important to know what the views of the Government are, and what the course to be adopted by them will be in reference to this great European question, than it is to wrangle over the accuracy or the fitness of some expression used on a former occasion. With regard to the first subject to which you have adverted, I need not say very much in reply, partly because, in principle, we are all, I apprehend, agreed as to what ought to be done. It is simply a matter of justice and honour, which involves no difficult or complicated considerations. Partly, also, I am spared the necessity of referring to it at length, because I shall be able in a few days to make public a despatch which has been sent out to Sir Henry Elliot, in which you will see fully detailed the view which the Government take, and the demands which they have felt themselves authorised to put forward with regard to the Bulgarian atrocities. Sir Henry Elliot has been charged to obtain an audience of the Sultan, to lay all the facts fully and unreservedly before him, to denounce by name the persons indicated by Mr. Baring as the principal authors of these atrocities, to call for their punishment, and to represent the urgent necessity of steps being taken to relieve the suffering which has been caused. Especial attention is to be given to the cases—unfortunately, I am afraid, numerous cases—in which it is alleged that women have been taken away from their homes. They must be searched for, and, wherever possible, found and restored. I turn to the question of calling Parliament together at an unusually early period. You will easily understand that I can only undertake to convey to my colleagues what you have said upon that matter. It is not one on which I should be justified in expressing a personal and individual opinion. It is one which the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and not I alone, must decide. But there are some considerations which may not occur to you without my stating them, and to which, therefore, I may refer. The summoning of Parliament before Christmas is an unusual, and would be to many persons an extremely inconvenient, procedure. To the best of my recollection, it is a thing which has only been done twice within the last twenty years, and upon each of those occasions it was done because there were measures proposed for which the consent of Parliament was necessary, and which did not admit of delay. One of those occasions was in the winter of 1854, when we were involved in the Crimean War, and when various measures connected with the prosecution of that war had to be proposed which did not admit of delay. The other instance was in 1867, when we were unfortunate enough to find ourselves involved in the Abyssinian expedition, and when (the necessity for that expedition having arisen during the recess) it was necessary, as a matter of course, that Parliament should be called together to vote the necessary supplies at the earliest possible date. But in the present instance we are not at war; we are not in the least likely to go to war; we have not got to ask for supplies, nor have we got in Parliament measures of urgency to propose. I repeat, no measures of urgency to propose. You do not apprehend, I suppose, that the regulation of Eastern affairs is to be dealt with by a bill brought into the Houses of Parliament. There are, therefore, only two reasons for which it can be desired that Parliament should assemble. One is to influence negotiations which are actually in progress; the other is to pass a judgment—favourable or unfavourable, as the case may be—upon those negotiations when they are concluded. Now, in the latter case, I do not myself feel why time is of such special importance. If the question is only that of approving or disapproving what has been done in regard to a negotiation which is actually concluded, and by the results of which the country is bound, it seems to me, speaking with deference to the judgment of others, that that is work which may as well be done in January or February as in November. If, on the other hand, the object of summoning Parliament at an unusual time is to give an influence and a direction to negotiations in progress, then you will excuse me for saying that, taking the very earliest date which would now be possible, you would still very likely be too late. I cannot, of course, predict the result of the negotiations which are now pending; but if they go on smoothly, as we hope they will, it is possible, and not improbable, that all the most material points will have been settled between the Powers before the date at which Parliament could possibly meet. No doubt it is conceivable that there might arise a state of things so grave and so fraught with danger to Europe that the public would rightly and properly desire that Parliament should be summoned for its discussion, and that the Government themselves would be willing to adopt that course as tending to strengthen their hands; but though that is a conceivable state of things, it is not one which has arisen; and I am bound to tell you that it is not one which appears to me probable. If I may say frankly what I expect, I do not think you will see either the general peace of Europe broken or the old fabric of the Turkish empire broken up; and I think it may be open to doubt whether, in a time of general European peace and of absolutely tranquillity as regards all internal affairs, there is any adequate reason for resorting to a step which has never been taken except in periods of war or of some national emergency. The American war and the war between France and Germany were considerably more important, if I may venture to say so, than what is passing now, whether you look to the magnitude of the operations, to the actual amount of bloodshed involved, or to the ultimate results on the destinies of the world. Then, as now, there were very various opinions as to the course which our Government ought to take, yet in neither of those cases was it thought necessary to summon Parliament specially for the purpose of discussing the events of those wars, although then, as now, there was difference of opinion as to the course which

ought to be pursued. Now, gentlemen, those are reflections which I throw out for your consideration; but I repeat that the matter is not one on which it is perfectly possible to decide at this moment—at all events, it is not one with which I alone am capable of dealing, and I end as I began, by saying that it is a matter which I shall refer to my colleagues in the Cabinet. Now, gentlemen, as to the much wider question, the question of general policy which you have raised, I am afraid that I must begin by saying, with the frankness which I think you wish me to use, that I cannot agree to the doctrine set forth in one passage of the address to the Crown, that the ill-usage of Eastern Christians by Mohammedans, or by the Turkish Government, is due to the fact that English support has been given to the Porte. I should look at matters from an exactly opposite point of view. So long as it was thought—as for some centuries it was thought in Europe—a religious duty to make war upon Turks, so long Christian races which were in any manner subject to Turkish domination might naturally expect ill-usage; but intolerance is not confined to any nation, or to any creed, and the less we show of it ourselves the stronger our hands will be, and the freer our consciences will be in repressing manifestations of it elsewhere. However, that is a remark which I make only in passing. I think, if this were the time or the place, it would not be difficult to show that there never has been a moment since the Crimean war when English influence has not been used to detect and to point out instances of misgovernment in Turkey. I deny utterly the theory that we have been in favour of the Turk against the Christian. We have been in favour of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Turkish empire; but that, as I have explained, or endeavoured to explain, in this room before to another audience, is an entirely different matter. If, as no doubt is true, things have grown worse rather than better within the last year or so, I do not think you have got far to look for the causes which have produced that result. With an insane Sultan and a bankrupt treasury; with a civil war, widely extended and to a considerable extent supported from abroad; with ministers and officials changed in the most arbitrary and capricious manner from post to post at a day's notice, it is not too much to say that the state of Turkey during the last year or so has been one of utter administrative anarchy, in which almost every function of government has been in abeyance. But the real question is, what do you want us to do? I am very grateful to the gentlemen who say that they do not wish to tie the hands of the Government, and who disclaim all idea of dictating to us the policy which we ought to pursue; but I may add, in all courtesy to them, that if they were to attempt to dictate to us the policy which we ought to pursue they would soon find the task one of much greater difficulty than that of exposing—what nobody doubts—the many instances of misgovernment and oppression which may be found under Turkish rule. Now, there are various plans which have been put before the public. One, which I think I may mention only to put aside, is that which, if I do not misunderstand it, Mr. Lowe put forward, or rather supported, in a late speech at Croydon. That is the plan of simply washing our hands of the whole affair and letting the Turk and the Turkish empire drift where they please. Now, I think it is quite a sufficient answer to a proposition of that kind to say that, if we were to act upon it in practice, and if, as the result of our abstention, an internecine war, marked by every circumstance of cruelty and atrocity, were to follow, the public feeling of the country—the feeling which has been so strongly excited by the events of the last few weeks—would make it impossible for us to persevere in that policy of abstention. I say nothing of what might happen at Constantinople, because I know at this moment for an English Minister to talk of English interests in connection with that question is to use a very unpopular phrase. But the first requisite for a policy is that it shall be practicable; and leaving these Eastern questions to settle themselves is not, as matters stand, a practicable alternative. Well, then comes a second proposal. It is one which has undoubtedly found very wide and general acceptance in this country, and has been eagerly, and even vehemently, supported by very eminent persons. It is to turn the Turks as a governing power altogether out of Europe, to leave them a nominal suzerainty and a fixed tribute, but nothing more. Now, perhaps, you will hear me in patience whilst I make one or two comments upon that proposal. In the first place, if the policy which you there indicate is a sound one, I do not see why you are to be arrested by the arbitrary geographical line which you have drawn. If it is a fact that government by the Porte, however modified or however controlled, is utterly and incurably bad; if, I say, that is the view you take, I do not understand why you so entirely ignore the claims of those several millions of Christians who inhabit the Asiatic provinces of the Turkish empire. I do not know why your interposition is to end at Constantinople; and yet nobody, so far as I have heard, has proposed to do anything for those of whom I speak. But there is something more than that. You cannot, as reasonable men, suppose that the Government of the Porte will commit political suicide. You cannot suppose that it would, willingly and without resistance, allow itself to be turned out of Europe. Very well; then you are in that case driven to use force (hear, hear; and a voice, 'We do not object'). You do not object? (cries of 'No, no!' and 'Yes'). So I thought; but who will be with you? (A voice, 'Russia!') I can tell you who will be against you. There is at least one European Power which, I have no doubt, would resist, even at the cost of war, the substitution of a Slavonic for a Turkish State (A voice, 'Name'). France, Germany, and Italy would look on. A voice just now, when I said, 'Who will help you?' answered 'Russia.' Well, the Russian Government has never proposed any change so sweeping; and—although it is rather a delicate matter to speculate upon what the policy and conduct of a foreign Government might be under circumstances which have not arisen—I very much doubt whether the Russian policy would be served by a change of that kind. You must recollect that, whatever we may do, foreign politicians and foreign Cabinets are not impulsive, and they are not in the least likely to join in a crusade of this kind unless they see clearly some national benefit which is to arise from it. We should, therefore, according to the proposition which I am now discussing, and which I see finds much favour in this room, be left without an ally, and possibly with at least one European opponent to undo by force our own work of twenty years ago, with all Europe perplexed at the suddenness of our change, and probably with every Continental politician ascribing to us some deep and incomprehensible plan of national aggrandisement. I say nothing of other difficulties which would arise from the mutual jealousy of races. I know it is a popular theory in England to suppose that all the Christian races of European Turkey are a homogeneous whole, and are sure to agree with one another; but nothing can be further from the fact than that. You have a deep religious antipathy between the Roman Catholics, who are rather a numerous body, and the Greeks. You have the strongest possible jealousy between the Greeks and the Slavonic races. You have scattered throughout European Turkey a minority—but still a powerful and influential, and, if pushed to extremity, a very determined minority—of the Mohammedan population, and I leave you to judge what would be the effect

in a civil war carried on over such an area of country—what would be the massacres, what would be the atrocities, what would be the amount of crime committed and of blood shed before the object you desire could be attained. I am speaking, of course, of the change which we are discussing being made by violent means, because I assume it as a thing that requires no proof that if it is not made by force it will not in our time be made at all. For the reasons which I have given, and partly also because it is a difficult thing to bring men in a semi-civilised condition, men of different races and creeds, to work together—being wholly new to the duty of self-government—without any central control; I confess I look upon that plan of complete autonomy—a plan, that is, of the creation of a fresh group of tributary States—as one outside the range of practical politics (cries of 'No, no!') There is not a single Government, whatever its sympathies and whatever its ideas—there is not a single Government in Europe which has at any time proposed or entertained that scheme; and, if I were now to propose it, I am convinced that we should stand alone (Cries of 'No, no!' and a voice: 'And let us stand alone, then'). I may here just advert to an observation which fell from a respected friend of mine upon that subject. He was for establishing a system of complete autonomy—that is, of complete practical independence—north of the Balkan; but he stops at that line. Now, I say of that, just as I say of the plan which deals only with the Christians of European Turkey, excluding those of Asia, I do not understand, if you are to adopt a policy of that kind, why that particular geographical limit is to be drawn. But allow me to point out that there is a very wide difference between rejecting, as I do reject, that particular proposition as impracticable and saying that things ought to remain as they were and as they are. It is quite possible, while rejecting the idea of political autonomy, to accept the idea of local or administrative autonomy. I do not particularly like the phrase. It is not an English phrase; it is very vague and elastic in meaning; and, for my own part, I much prefer the plain English phrase of local self-government. But I take the word as I find it, and I think in that direction we may look for a possible and practical solution. Every country has in one way or another to solve the problem of reconciling central authority with local institutions; and I believe that the best of the Turks themselves are quite aware that their system of excessive and despotic centralisation—a system, I may observe, which has been carried to its height only in recent times, and which was imported from Europe—has been to them a misfortune and a mistake. I do not conceal from you or from myself that to bring about the reforms in the sense I have indicated will be a difficult matter—not so much difficult to bring them about as to make them work when they are brought about. But I believe it can be done, and I am sure it ought to be tried. I have referred on some former occasions to the kind of local constitution given to Crete and the Lebanon; but I have never referred to that as indicating the exact model that ought to be copied, but merely as giving illustrations of a commencement in that direction, which, so far as it has gone, has worked in a satisfactory manner. I am quite aware that what I have said to you is very vague and general; but I am afraid it is not in my power to satisfy your very natural desire for a statement which should be more definite and more detailed. You must recollect that we have six Governments who must be induced to work together. We must have united action, because if we have not union we should have no action at all; and being, as unfortunately I am, in a position where every word I utter upon an occasion like this is watched and weighed, you will understand that I am bound to be more than ordinarily careful not to create expectations which by no fault of mine, and whatever my personal wish might be, I should find myself unable to realise. Equal treatment to Mohammedan and Christian; better administration for both; security for life and property; effectual guarantees against a repetition of such outrages as those which all Europe has seen with so much disgust; these are practical objects, and for these objects we shall labour. I do not at all wish to disguise the fact that what has happened in Bulgaria has to a certain extent changed the position not only of our own Government, but of every European Government in regard to its rights and its duties. As regards the two belligerents, Servia and Montenegro, I do not think it is at all necessary or desirable that I should express any opinion as to the merits of the quarrel in which they embarked. When parties appeal to arms, then the solution which follows is to a considerable extent independent of the merits of the original dispute; but, looking to the military position, I think that, no decisive success having been obtained by either side, both parties may fairly and honourably treat the matter as a drawn game, and return to the *status quo*. We could hardly ask concessions for enemies who have been defeated—concessions from Turkey for enemies who have been defeated. On the other hand, I am sure it is the wisest policy as well as the most generous on the part of the Porte, and of those who in any degree control the action of the Porte, to abstain from pressing for any penalty consequent on an unsuccessful war. I cannot tell you that peace is absolutely certain, but I may say that everything, so far as disposition on all sides is concerned, is favourable. For my own part, I not only hope, but confidently believe, that we shall see this matter brought to an issue without any further effusion of blood. And now, gentlemen, I have, I think, stated, as far as, under the circumstances, it was convenient or even possible, my views upon this general subject. I will end with only one remark. Do not imagine that you can settle this Eastern Question by merely saying what you wish to be done. The question is not what you, or we, or anybody else wishes to be done—the question is what, under the circumstances, can be done."

### LATER WAR NEWS.

Since the printing of our Supplement for this week, which contained a short notice of the position of affairs in the Morava valley, with reference to our Illustrations of the war, a sudden change has been reported by telegraph from Belgrade. The Servian Government, yielding to the urgent instances of General Tchernayeff, has rejected the proposal for an extension of the armistice to next Tuesday. It has decided, in a Council of Ministers, held under the presidency of Prince Milan, to reject the conditions of peace recently elaborated by the Great Powers and by the Porte. It was resolved at the Council that Servia should not submit except in the case of foreign occupation, but fight *à outrance* until the independence of Servia and Bosnia is secured. On Tuesday morning, before daybreak, the Servians attacked and partly burnt one of the two bridges which the Turks had thrown over the river at Babovichte and Trinjan, a few miles north of Alexinat. The conflict was interrupted by torrents of rain; but the Servians appear to have had the best of it, as they took the Turks by surprise, got across the river, and advanced three batteries of artillery up the valley. A battle was expected within one or two days. The Servian army has been greatly strengthened by the arrival of hundreds of Russian officers. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ristic, has formally communicated to the Consuls of the European Governments at Belgrade.



that Servia declines a further indefinite suspension of hostilities; but he adds that a formal truce of a month or six weeks would not have been objected to. We learn from Constantinople, also by Wednesday's telegrams, that the conditions of peace submitted to the Porte by the Powers propose the *status quo ante bellum* for Servia and Montenegro, administrative autonomy for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and reforms in Bulgaria. The Porte, which was to give its reply this week, professes a willingness to grant all the reforms that can be desired; and, with this object in view, it has decided to create a national council, as already announced, composed partly of Mussulmans and partly of Christians.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 28.

Were it not that amongst the volatile-minded Parisians that which would be a nine-days' wonder in England is completely relegated into the limbo of bygone things within three days, at the most, from the time of its occurrence, it might be said that the topic of the day is the series of Republican banquets held at the close of last week. Sept. 21 is the anniversary of the abolition of Monarchy in France, and, under the present régime, has become a widely-celebrated, though not officially acknowledged, festival. Banquets are held throughout the country, at which floods of the purest Republican eloquence are poured forth, and the names, acts, and principles of the men of the National Convention held up to the admiration of their degenerate successors. On the present occasion Marseilles may have been said to have taken the lead, hundreds of the exponents of Republican theories throughout the country having assembled at the great southern seaport, at the invitation of its inhabitants. Speeches innumerable were made; but, unfortunately, the leading men of the party, who had been so earnestly invited to attend, were conspicuous by their absence, and the oratory of the local demagogues, though fervid enough, as became the compatriots of Barbaroux, contained nothing remarkable or new. Indeed, all paled their intellectual fires before a long letter from Victor Hugo, filled with the customary withering denunciations of Monarchy and sacerdotalism, ascribing all the conflicts of oppression that have afflicted Europe, down to the Turko-Servian contest, as due to the selfish quarrels of potentates, and prescribing the Republic as the only panacea for all the ills mankind suffers under. At the St. Mandé banquet M. Louis Blanc distinguished himself by a very eloquent speech, in which he painted, in the most graphic manner, the state of affairs in 1792, which led to the abolition of Royalty by the Convention. He pointed out that the cry of "La Patrie est en danger!" had caused the nation to rally round the Republic after the disaster of Sedan, just as it had done, seventy-eight years before, on the invasion of the Duke of Brunswick.

The tone of some of the speeches at these banquets has caused a certain amount of uneasiness to M. Dufaure, who has sought to counteract the possible effect by a warning circular to the prefects. The warning note in the *Journal Officiel*, threatening legal proceedings against orators who are guilty of intemperate language, had, however, prevented the speakers from being betrayed by their feelings into anything approaching an attack upon the powers that be, though some very pronounced advanced Radical programmes were put forward. It appears that it is more dangerous to write than to speak, for another sentence of fine and imprisonment against the *Droits de l'Homme* has been confirmed by the Court of Appeal, and the younger Raspail's pamphlet on the amnesty has brought upon him a sentence of eight months' imprisonment and 1000*fr.* fine. His party, however, can console themselves with the reflection that the revised returns of the municipal elections show that the Bonapartists have been losing ground in departments hitherto regarded as their strongholds.

The Chambers will meet in the first week of November. M. Victor Hugo has been appealed to as an oracle for the policy to be pursued by Radical candidates, in reference to the occasional elections required to fill up vacancies in the representation throughout the country. He, in reply, has stated that the "cry" which the party are to take as their watchword and motto is—the amnesty, complete and unconditional.

After the Council held last Thursday Marshal MacMahon quitted Paris for his country retreat at La Fôret.

M. Thiers has returned to Paris from Geneva. Some people say he has left Switzerland because M. Gambetta has gone thither, satirists going so far as to say that there is not room enough in so small a country for two great men.

Don Carlos has been interviewed by a newspaper writer, and states that he does not intend to stay long in Paris for fear of causing difficulties between the French and Spanish Governments.

## SPAIN.

This country has been lately in a felicitous state, if there be any truth in the saying—"Happy is the country that has no history." But, judged by the same standard, its misery is beginning anew, for its doings again require chronicling.

The King was present at the departure from Madrid, last week, of the reinforcements for Cuba, and addressed the troops, bidding them remember that America owed her prosperity to the triumph of the Spanish arms. They would carry with them, he added, the gratitude of the whole nation and of their King, and he desired them to recollect that the surest way to victory was obedience and discipline. The battalion heartily responded to these remarks.

A Cabinet Council, under the presidency of the King, has been held at Madrid, at which the addresses of the Protestant clergymen and the diplomatic representatives of England on the subject of religious toleration were discussed. The questions of sending reinforcements to Cuba and of a Cuban loan were also taken into consideration.

With respect to the recent steps taken against the Protestants in Spain, it is reported that the official inquiry into the conduct of the prefect of Port Mahon has shown that he did not enter any place of worship, but merely reprimanded a schoolmaster who caused his pupils to sing hymns at ten o'clock at night.

The United States frigate Franklin arrived at Vigo, on Tuesday morning, to take Tweed and Hunt on board.

## HOLLAND.

The First Chamber of the States General, on the 21st inst., adopted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, after some slight comment on the part of M. Duymaer Van Twist on the motive and duration of the Ministerial crisis. M. Heemskerk, Minister of the Interior, defended the action of the Cabinet, and declared that the Ministers did not withdraw their resignations until after they had ascertained the result of the interview of M. Kappeyne with the King.

The address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted, on Tuesday, in its entirety by the Second Chamber. In the debate on the paragraph relating to the colonies M. Van der Putte recommended the Government to confine the operations of the troops in Acheen to merely establishing themselves

on the coasts. Several members of the Chamber, amongst whom was M. Alting Mees, the recently-appointed Minister for the Colonies, expressed great doubt as to the possibility of following the advice of M. Van der Putte.

M. Van der Does de Willebois, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, afterwards announced that in the Venezuela question a mutual reconciliation has taken place.

M. Dullert, who was recommended by the Second Chamber to fill the post of President, has been appointed by the King.

In the Second Chamber, on Monday, the Minister of Finance brought forward the Budget for 1877. The expenditure is estimated at 115,500,000 *fl.*, of which 10,000,000 *fl.* are for the making of railways, 27,000,000 *fl.* for interest on the public debt, and 4,000,000 *fl.* extraordinary expenditure for improving the national defences. The receipts are estimated at 107,000,000 *fl.*, thus showing a deficit of 8,500,000 *fl.*, which will be covered by the accumulated surpluses from previous Budgets and the regular increase in the public revenue.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on M. Van der Does de Willebois, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

## BELGIUM.

A review of the infantry, cavalry, and more particularly of the artillery of the Belgian army, was held, on Tuesday, at Brussels in presence of the King. Several foreign officials witnessed the manoeuvres.

The annual fêtes in commemoration of the achievement of Belgian Independence began last Saturday, and were continued on Sunday, at Brussels. The Tir National opened on Sunday, he fêtes continuing till Tuesday.

The Congress in connection with the Brussels Exhibition was opened on Wednesday.

The distribution of prizes obtained by competitors at the International Exhibition of Hygiene at Brussels is to take place on the 5th of next month.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William was present at some cavalry manoeuvres at Weissenburg, on Monday. In the afternoon there was an officers' steeplechase, and two races were ridden by Alsatian peasants. A large number of persons assembled at the military display, and received the Emperor enthusiastically. After the races the Emperor William distributed the prizes to the winners. In the evening the Strasburg Musical Society serenaded his Majesty, who, at a later hour, received a deputation and an address from the same society. On Tuesday there were some cavalry manoeuvres, and the battle-field in the neighbourhood of Weissenburg was inspected. The Emperor drove on Wednesday morning to Woerth to inspect the battle-field and the monument erected in memory of the Germans who fell there. His Majesty visited the Evangelical church at Froeschweiler, recently built to commemorate the restoration of peace, and also the Roman Catholic church at the same place. After having luncheon at the residence of Count Duerkheim, the Emperor returned to Weissenburg, and at two o'clock left for Karlsruhe.

The Emperor William has replied to the petition of his Polish subjects praying that Polish may be retained as official language in the province of Posen concurrently with German, contrary to the recent decision of Parliament prohibiting its use. The Emperor declines to interfere with that decision.

## AMERICA.

President Grant and Mr. Secretary Fish received, on Saturday last, at the Centennial Exhibition, the foreign teams who recently competed at the international rifle-match. The return rifle-match between the American and Irish teams, shot at Creedmore, on Thursday week, was won by the former.

The prizes awarded at the Centennial Exhibition were made known on Wednesday, and the following particulars are telegraphed by the *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia:—Amongst the successful exhibitors are—The Bessbrook Granite Works, Ireland; the West Cumberland Iron and Steel Company, England; Workington and Bessemer pig-iron and steel products; the Phospho-Bronze Company, London; Frederick's Smelting-Works, Germany; Job Adam Schindler, Solenhofen, Bavaria, for lithographic stones; Frederick Thomas, Siegen, Prussia, for crystal models. Medals and diplomas have been granted to-night to the following firms, and there are still 4000 awards to be approved by the Commission: Jones, Meyer, and Colver, Sheffield, for crucible steel for tools; M'Donald, Field, and Company, Aberdeen, for granite monuments; W. D. Houghton, Warrington, for steel wire and wirework; Kay and Hilton, Liverpool, for millstones; James Hunter, Aberdeen, for granite monuments; the Great North of Scotland Granite Company; Hawksworth, Ellison, and Company, England, for steel; Renard Laprine, Epemay, France, for machinery for wine purposes; the Mechanical Net-Weaving Stock Company, Germany, for linen and cotton; Crosse and Blackwell, London; Thomas Bullivant, London, for sash-windows; Cox and Sons, London, for furniture; Dalton and Watts, London, for mantelpieces; Meunier and Co., Paris, for linen fabrics; August, Gerwig, Germany, for gold jewellery.

The people of New York were treated to an excitement on Sunday. This was the blowing up of Hell Gate, or rather of the rock obstructions which made the Gate impassable for the great ocean steamers desiring to go from Long Island Sound into New York Harbour. Standing on, and occupying pretty nearly the island of Manhattan, New York has on its east the great Long Island Sound, meeting with the East River, as it is called; and on its west the mighty Hudson itself—there called the North River. The south-western part of Long Island runs down considerably below the city of New York, and at its south-western extremity is the passage called the Narrows, between the shore and that of Staten Island. Through this passage the ocean steamers have had hitherto to go. The work of Sunday is intended to open up to them the whole way of Long Island Sound, so that they may thus reach the city of New York without going round Long Island and coming up through the Narrows. The Sound is about one hundred miles in length, and, while its broadest part is some twenty miles across, it contracts at its western extremity to the narrow channel sometimes hardly more than half a mile in width. The rocks which formed the obstruction so long known as Hell Gate were the obstacle to the passing of the ocean steamers through this narrow channel. Hell Gate was blown up at nine minutes to three on Sunday afternoon, thus bringing to a successful close seven years' work. Fifty thousand pounds of dynamite were used in undermining the rock obstructions, and were exploded by electricity. The explosion was heard at a distance of ten miles, and a tremor like a slight earthquake was felt in New York city and the localities contiguous to Hell Gate. Contrary to the generally felt apprehensions of the people and the predictions of many eminent engineers, no accidents occurred and no damage was done. Though the weather was rainy, thousands upon thousands witnessed the explosion from various adjacent points. Thousands also deserted their homes in the vicinity of Hell Gate, many even leaving New York. Soundings show a depth of eighteen feet to twenty feet at low water on the exploded reef. This will immediately be dredged to twenty-

six feet. General Newton pronounces the explosion to have been thoroughly successful. Sunday's blast was touched off by his little daughter, aged two years and a half. "And baby fingers play with thunderbolts."

Mr. Grover, Democrat, has been elected United States senator for Oregon.

The Indian Peace Commission have secured the signature to the Treaty by the Sioux at the Spotted Tail Agency.

The conflicts between the whites and the blacks announced last week occurred in South Carolina, and not in Georgia, as at first incorrectly reported. The Federal troops were called out, and on their appearance both whites and blacks dispersed. The authorities of the State ask for more troops.

Six persons have been killed and thirty wounded in an accident on the Panhandle Railroad in Ohio.

Yellow fever has broken out at the seaport of Brunswick in Georgia. Six hundred persons are reported to have been attacked. Yellow fever still prevails at Savannah.

## CHINA.

The Chinese Government has seen the wisdom and propriety of making what satisfaction it can for the murder of Mr. Margary. The telegraphic message is brief, and the precise terms were not yet known at Shanghai on Sept. 14, the date of the cable message. They include, it is stated, compensation to Mr. Margary's family, the fulfilment of the conditions of official intercourse accepted last autumn, the rectification of commercial grievances, an improvement of the judicial system where foreigners are concerned, and the opening of four ports. The convention was to be signed on the 13th, and Sir T. Wade was then to proceed to Peking.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne reports that an extensive free-trade league has been formed there.

Telegrams from Melbourne and Sydney state that during a hurricane on the 11th inst. the steamer Dandenong, while on her way from the former to the latter place, foundered at sea. Sixty of the crew and passengers were drowned. The remainder were landed at Newcastle, New South Wales.

Captain Astley, Royal Engineers, who has been appointed to carry out the recommendations of Sir John Adye's report with reference to the repair and maintenance of the British graves in the Crimea, has received £1400 towards the expenses.

The excavations conducted under the direction of the German Government at Olympia have been resumed.

The iron ship *Scottish Knight* took her departure from Gravesend on the 22nd inst., bound for Townsville, Northern Queensland, having on board the following number of emigrants—56 married couples, 129 single men, 46 single women, and 25 children, making a total of 256 souls.

Sir John Glover, Governor of Newfoundland, is about to visit the different ports and fishery stations to inquire into the working of the present arrangements, and to gather information as to the grievances under which British subjects labour in comparison with those of France engaged in these fisheries.

The late Queen Dowager Josephine of Sweden has left, it is said, some 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 of crowns (£840,000 or £1,120,000); and, though large sums are bequeathed to charitable institutions founded by the late Queen herself, each of her heirs will receive a considerable legacy. The Princess Royal of Denmark is one of the Queen Dowager's chief heirs.

## EDUCATION.

The twenty-third report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education has been issued. It is signed by the Lord President and the Vice-President of the Council. The numbers of persons who have during the year 1875 attended the schools and classes of science and art in connection with the department are as follow—52,669 attending science schools and classes in 1875, as against 53,050 in 1874, and 449,689 receiving instruction in art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 108,430.

The School Board for London met, on Wednesday, for the first time after the summer holidays. Sir Charles Reed, the chairman, delivered a long address, in which he reviewed the history and work of the board, and defended it against the various charges which have been brought against it in reference to the discharge of its duties.

A spacious building, comprising board schools for upwards of 800 children, was opened on Monday evening by Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the School Board for London, in the Manor-road, Bermondsey, the centre of a large and increasing population, consisting chiefly of the working classes.

On Tuesday Sir Charles Reed opened a school, built by the School Board, in Dartmouth-road, Rotherhithe. The school overlooks Southwark Park. The chairman stated that before the present board were out of office they would have either opened or arranged for the opening of 191 schools, with accommodation for 150,000 children. They had not only carried out the Elementary Schools Act, but the Industrial Schools Act; and at the present moment there were 2700 children in the industrial schools who but for the School Board would probably have grown up to ultimately join the criminal classes. Sir Edward Currie intimated that there was one improvement that they were about to effect in board schools, and that was to open the playgrounds to children until dusk, so as to keep them out of that worst of playgrounds, the streets of London.

The annual public distribution of Queen's prizes to the students of the Islington School of Science and Art, Windsor-street, Essex-road, took place on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Sir John Bennett. The report of the secretary, Mr. Wheatley, showed that on entering this, its sixteenth session, the school could look back upon a year of success.

On Wednesday afternoon the middle-class schools erected by the Grocers' Company on Hackney-downs were opened by the Master of the company, Mr. S. Goodhart, in the presence of a numerous assembly of ladies and gentlemen and a large muster of boys, presumably future pupils.

The *London Gazette* notifies the elevation to the Peerage of the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West. The title of the new peer is Baron Sackville, of Knole, in the county of Kent.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Tuckett Duncan, Madras Staff Corps, Political Resident at Mandalay, to be a Companion of the Star of India.

The Brightside Colliery, near Sheffield, has been under the hammer. The auctioneer wished to start the bidding at £100,000, but, being unable to get an offer of even £30,000, the lot was withdrawn.

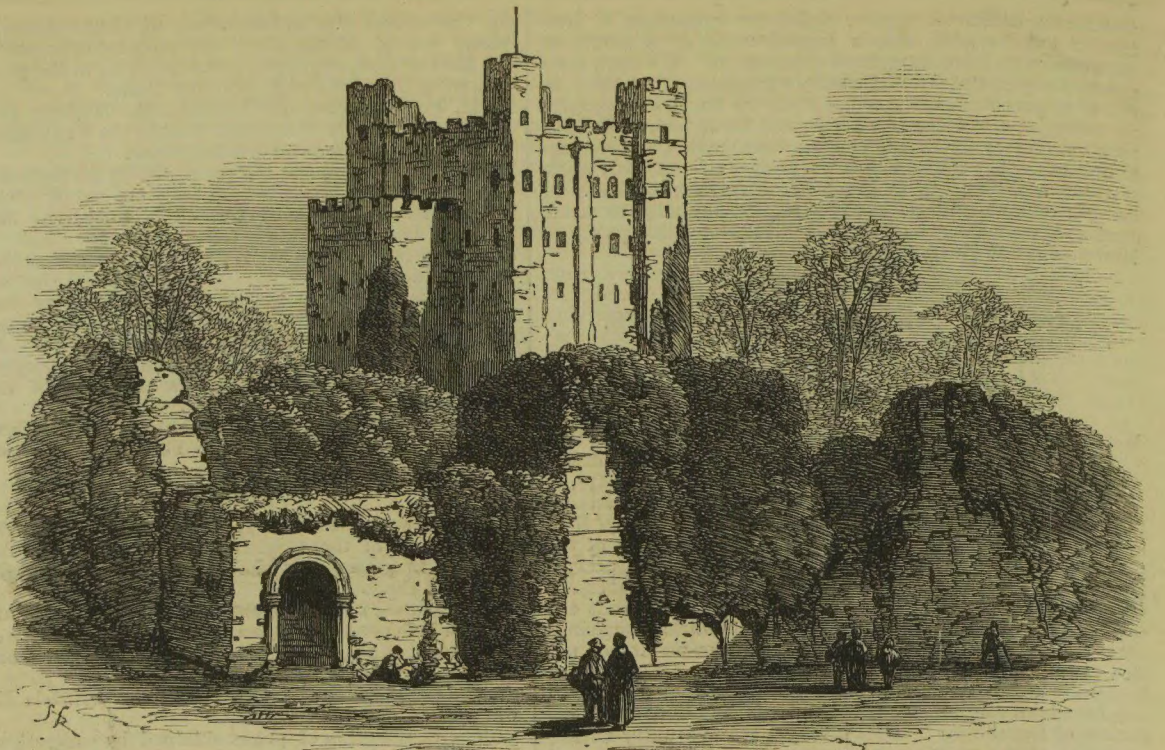
The prizes and certificates granted by the Science and Art Department to the students of the classes at the Workmen's Hall, Monkwearmouth, who passed at the last examination, were presented at that institution by Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., on Monday evening.



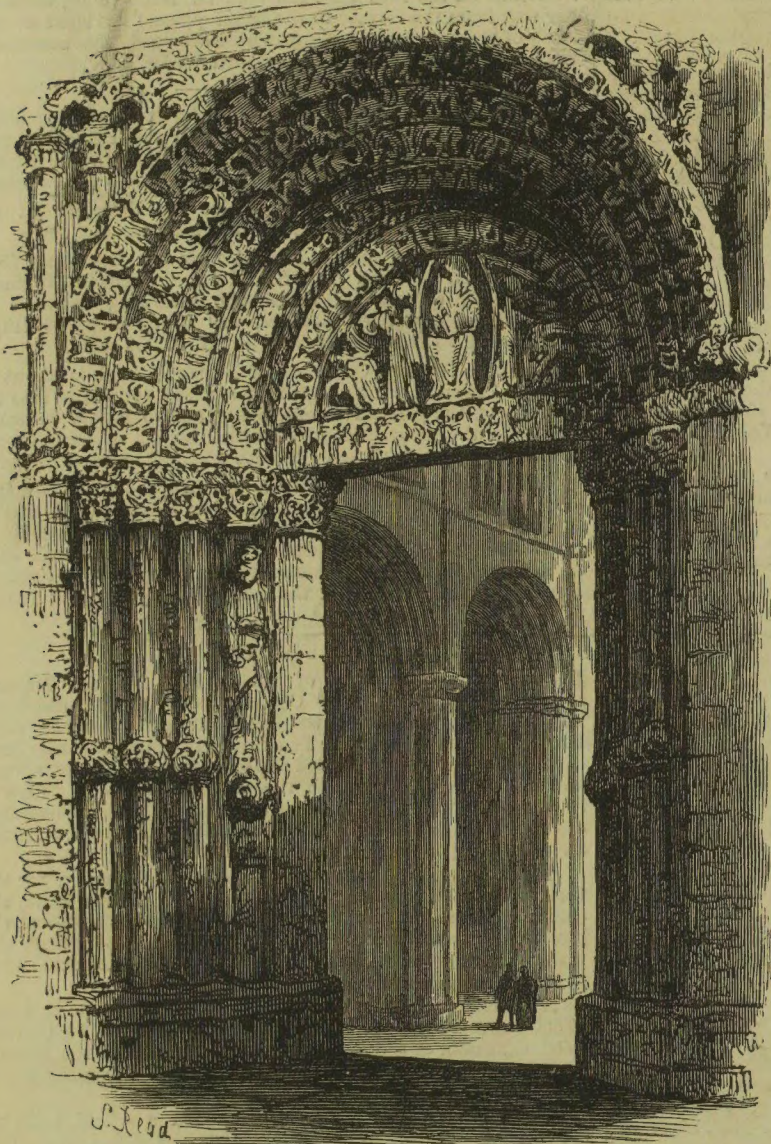
## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

## ROCHESTER.

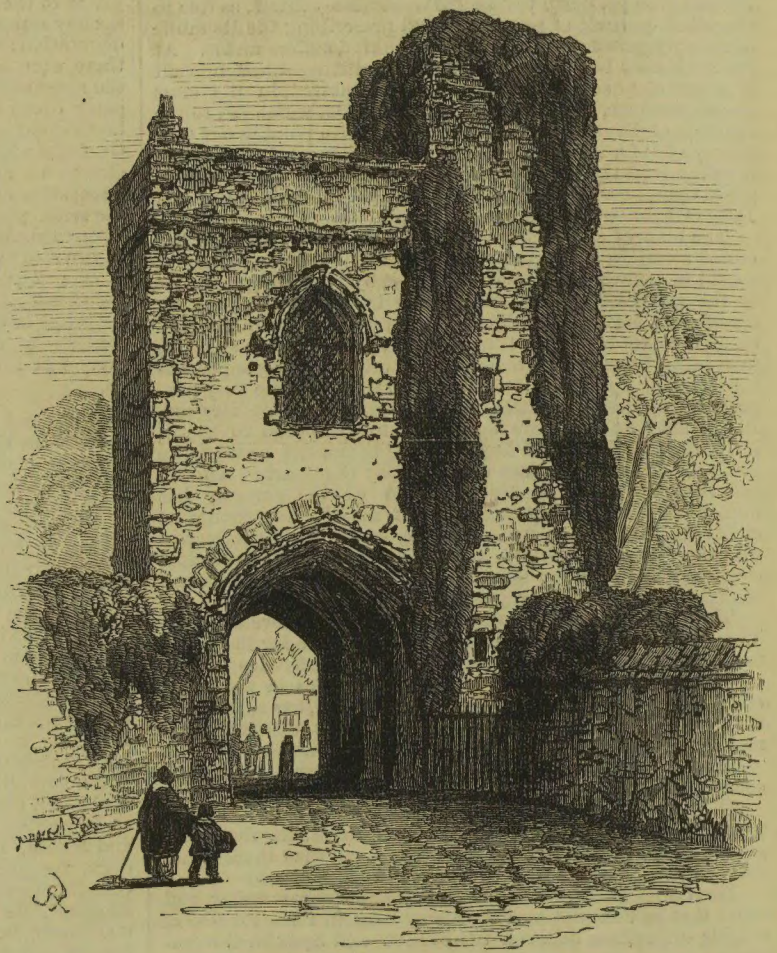
Almost thirty miles east-by-south of London, on the farther bank of the broad tidal river Medway, and just within the last green fold of winding hill-ranges, flung out by the North Kentish Downs—beyond which lies a vast expanse of drained marsh-levels to the distant Thames and the Nore opposite Sheerness—there stands the ancient little city of Rochester, hand-in-hand with Chatham, nor disdaining the neighbourhood of dockyards and engineers' barracks, for all the feudal associations of its Norman Castle. Old and new, of the twelfth and of the nineteenth century, of William the Conqueror or his sons, with their warlike Barons and Bishops, and most conspicuously of the modern Board of Admiralty and Royal Engineers, with their ironclads and land fortifications—here are the tokens of militant power belonging to this realm of England. It is a place where one sees at a glance that the national history, which is unhappily composed in large measure of battles and fighting preparations by land and sea, has been perfectly continuous, and is not by any means yet concluded. This was the Roman Durobrivæ, a military station of great importance on the road from Durovernum, or Canterbury, to the more inland town of Londinium. It was the "ceaster" of Hrolf, one of the Saxon Chieftains in the fifth century, followers of the mythical Hengist and Horsa, who fought with the Britons at Aylesford and Crayford, not far from this place. "Hrolf's ceaster" became Rochester, but not till after King Ethelbert, upon his conversion by Augustine, had founded here the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, and made it a Bishop's See. William of Normandy, fresh from his victory at Hastings, gave this town to his half-brother the



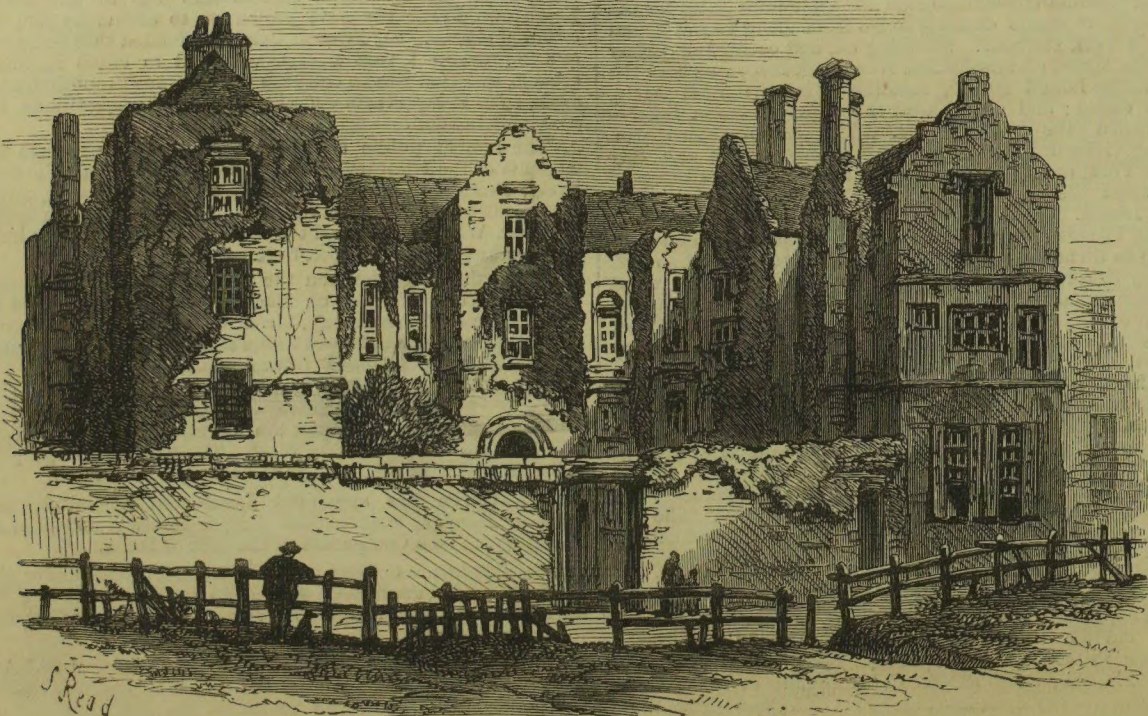
ROCHESTER CASTLE.



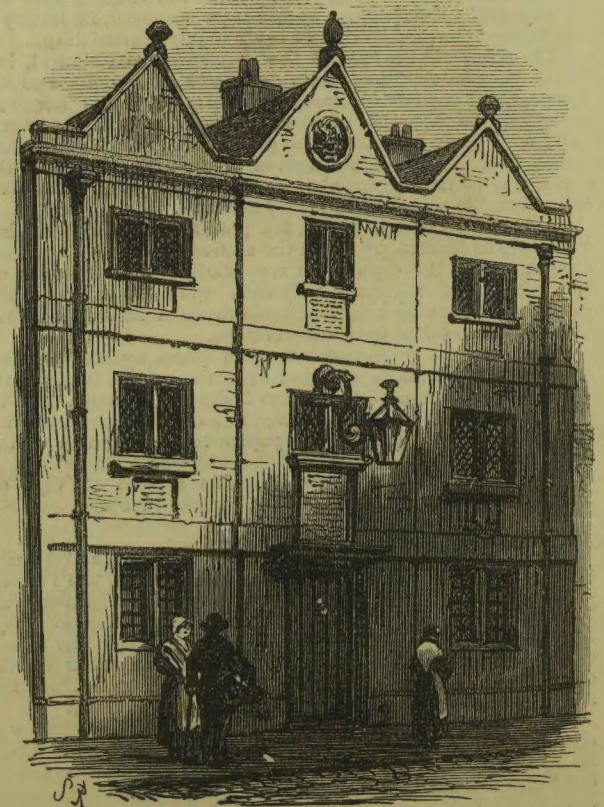
CATHEDRAL, WEST DOOR.



PRIORY GATE.



RESTORATION HOUSE.



WATTS'S CHARITY HOUSE FOR "SIX POOR TRAVELLERS."



warrior-priest Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent. It was fortified and held by that turbulent ecclesiastic against William Rufus. The builder of the original Norman Castle may have been Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, who built the Tower of London as well as Rochester Cathedral. This Castle was repeatedly besieged in the wars of the Barons with King John and Henry III. Simon de Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester, head of "the country party," strove in vain to capture the Kentish stronghold of Royalty in 1264, defended by Earl de Warrenne and Roger de Leybourne. He could only burn the adjacent priory and the town. Rochester had no more fighting to witness after that, but many arrivals and departures

of Kings and Queens. Anne of Cleves was here met by her intended Royal husband, who might possibly have become her murderer if she had not prudently consented to annul the marriage when she knew his dislike to her person. Queen Elizabeth and James I. were visitors to Rochester; the house is still shown in which Charles II. slept on his landing at the Restoration; and it was here that his brother lay a few nights at the Revolution, after his flight from London, to slip away from his lost kingdom. The old house in which Charles II. sojourned in 1660, called "the Restoration House," is shown in one of our Artist's sketches; and there is a house near the Townhall, in High-street, where James II. was the guest of

Sir Richard Head in 1688, and where he passed through the back garden at night, with his son the Duke of Berwick, to embark in a small vessel on the river close by. These and other historical reminiscences confer upon Rochester high interest connected with the affairs of the past.

The Cathedral, viewed as a whole from outside, and especially taking in the west front, a noble specimen of the decorated Norman style, is a building of much stateliness and beauty. Our Artist has delineated the main doorway, which is deeply recessed, with columns on each side; and from the sculptured capitals of these spring the four semicircular bands of rich and varied mouldings, indented or zigzagged. Two of



"BREAKFAST-TIME." BY F. WYBURD.

the shafts below supported figures of King Henry I. and his Saxon Queen Matilda, one of which still remains. The tympanum above displays those of the Saviour and attendant Angels, with the symbols of the four Evangelists; and the twelve Apostles, of smaller size, are represented on its nether band. Many ornamental forms of birds, beasts, and foliage are carved in different parts. The large window above is of more recent date. Four octagonal towers completed this western front of the Cathedral, but only one of those erected by Bishop Gundulf is extant, with his statue in a niche of the north turret. The nave is also of Norman architecture, with clerestory and roof of Perpendicular Gothic; the choir and transepts are Early English, but considerably "restored." In the transepts are several monuments of the Bishops of Rochester; one of Master Richard Watts, the munificent Elizabethan

citizen, of whom we shall have more to say; and a brass tablet memorial of Charles Dickens, who died at Gad's Hill, three miles from this town, having lived at Rochester in his boyhood, and frequently noticed its local features in his popular tales and sketches. The earlier adventures of Mr. Pickwick and his companions, the childish recollections of the hero of "Great Expectations," and the most vivid and powerful scenes in "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," belong to this place, as well as some passages of "David Copperfield." It is a pity that Bishop Odo and Bishop Gundulf did not live in the happier times of the Rev. Mr. Crisparkle, the pleasantest of Minor Canons; but the duties and privileges of a Churchman were differently understood in the age of the Norman Conquest.

This leads us again to the stern old Castle, which is a mighty pile, the square Keep Tower externally unbroken, rising from

the greensward of a neatly kept public garden, overlooking the river. Its height from the ground is above 100 ft., with a turret at each of the four angles; the battlements and turrets are nearly entire. The windows on each side are likewise in good preservation. The floors of the interior are gone; it was divided into several storeys, and the area below, nearly 70 ft. square, is halved by a massive partition wall, opening above in four grand columned arches. The baronial hall, on the second storey, with a ceiling 32 ft. high, intersected by this central arcade, must have been a finer apartment than even the great hall at Kenilworth, which is on the ground floor. Above this was the chapel, and there is a corridor, with openings that look down into the hall, passing all round the castle. The views in every direction from the battlements are very beautiful indeed, comprising the long reaches and bends of



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

the Medway, with the towns of Rochester and Chatham; the uplands rising boldly towards Maidstone; the barges moving across these wide sheets of water; a great iron swing-bridge, and chalk cliffs further down; the nearer verdant hills, woods, and meadows, orchards and gardens, with red-tiled roofs and grey church towers, fair villas and rural mansions, surrounded by lawns and flower-beds; the distant ramparts, walls, and dykes of encircling fortifications, the barracks, and Fort Pitt; the inclosed dockyards with their smoky forges, and the ships in harbour or in dock; Upnor Castle and St. Mary's Isle; and yonder pale green flats stretching away to north and east, the Hoo, the Isle of Grain, and Sheppey Isle, bounded at last by the open Firth of Thames. A whole summer afternoon or evening might be spent with unfailing delight in the minute examination of such an extensive prospect.

The ancient Priory of Benedictine monks, forming a Chapter to serve the Cathedral, was demolished in the reign of Henry VIII., but three of the gates are still remaining; and the principal one, adjacent to the Deanery Garden, has been sketched by our Artist. There was an episcopal palace here, but the site was thought unhealthy in the time of good Bishop Fisher, the friend and Catholic fellow-martyr of Sir Thomas More. That estimable prelate was unwilling to leave it, though Erasmus, in a familiar letter which we may read, warned him to seek a more salubrious residence. Later Bishops of Rochester had their palace at Bromley, only ten miles from London. Those of the present day reside at Danbury, near Chelmsford; that part of Essex being yet included in the West Kentish see, as an antique dependency of the petty Saxon kingdom, under the Heptarchy, which Hrolf had helped to set up. He seems to have founded a principality distinct from that over which the Æscingas, or descendants of Hengist, reigned at Cantwara-byrig; but we know little of Hrolf except that he gave his name to Rochester, the Romans having, of course, made it a "castrum," or "chester" as we call it in English, four centuries previous to his arrival here.

It is difficult, we find, in these rambling notes upon a ramble about Rochester, which is a very rambling sort of place, to avoid such discursive comparisons of the old and the new. The late Charles Dickens always betrayed his willing submission to the local habit and influence, beguiling one's mind into antiquarian reveries, to be suddenly interrupted by the oddest tricks of vulgar everyday life. In his ingenious preamble or introduction to "The Seven Poor Travellers," as everybody will remember, he has made use of the queer institution called "Watts's Charity." This greets the passenger through High-street in a neat stone-fronted house with three gables, and with characteristic lattice-windows, shown in our Sketch. Richard Watts, a wealthy merchant of the sixteenth century, entertained Queen Elizabeth at his mansion on Boley or Beaulieu Hill. He asked her Majesty, after dinner, how she had fared; she replied in Latin, "Satis," which he took for a most gracious answer, and thenceforth called his abode by the name of "Satis House." In 1579, when this hospitable citizen died, he bequeathed the rents of some lands to maintain an hospital or almshouse, containing "six good rooms, with a chimney in each," for the comfort of the poor; with "six good mattresses or flock beds, and other good and sufficient furniture, for poor travellers or wayfaring men to lodge in, being no common rogues or proctors." This exception of "proctors" has caused much wondering amusement; but we suppose it only means procurators or proxies—that is to say, persons sent in by others to receive the gift of fourpence, with which they were dismissed after one night's lodging. Whether they get any supper or breakfast is more than we can affirm; but if they do, let us hope they have sufficient cause to depart, like Queen Elizabeth, with the farewell verdict of "Satis!" As for Rochester in general, and these sketches in particular, "Satis" has, perhaps, been mentally uttered by our most patient reader.

## "BREAKFAST-TIME."

A very early time is "breakfast-time," you may be sure, in the cottage home of which we here catch a glimpse through its picturesque portal. It was, say, two or three hours before we and you, dear reader, were astir this morning; it was, perhaps, six or eight before some bachelor friends, and possibly some fair acquaintance, too, had their breakfast—in bed. The dew was still on the flowers in the garden and the vine-leaves at the door; it was just after dawn, we have no doubt; the crow of the cock and the cooing of the doves had hardly been heard, when the mother of this little girl got up to prepare her family breakfast. Nor, as is clear, was the little girl herself much behindhand; and early rising has, it seems, only made her bright eyes shine the brighter. Her face has already been washed, and is as fresh as a daisy; her toilet is complete, which is perhaps not much to say. Well, it is now breakfast-time. Round the table somewhere inside are gathered the rest of the family—many or few we cannot say, but all hungry and healthy as morning air in the country can make them. Not less hungry is the little maiden in the picture; yet she has stolen away with her slice of bread and her bowl of milk to find companions elsewhere. She, too, has the care of providing for dependents and pets. Who these are we see; and the little one is ready to feed them almost before she has touched a morsel herself. There is evidently a mutual understanding between the parties; the pigeons do not require to be called or invited; from each side they fly almost into the lap of their protector. Pigeons are not the least sensitive of birds; it is pretty to see the confidence they show towards a child—that is to say, a gentle child. And is there anything more graceful than the movements of pigeons, especially at feeding-time? Need we add that Mr. Wyburd, the painter of this pleasant little incident, has depicted the same with his customary painstaking and high finish. The scene may be German, we suppose, judging from the character of the child, the spinning-wheel, and some other details, though there is nothing to positively determine it as other than English.

A free library is to be opened at Bristol next month. It will include a lending department containing about 8000 volumes, a juvenile reading department of 1500 volumes, a reference and reading department of from 16,000 to 18,000 volumes, and a news-room with more than seventy periodicals.

Mr. Le Breton, the revising barrister, in the course of his revision of the list of voters in a West Surrey parish, remarked upon the unintelligible manner in which one of the lists was written. The overseer said that he wrote as well as he could, and that the other overseer could not write at all. In reply to a suggestion that the aid of a scholar should be called in, the overseer replied that there was not a scholar in the parish.

Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., who had been selected as umpire in the arbitration on the claim of the Durham coal-owners for a reduction of wages, has given his decision. The owners claimed a reduction of 15 per cent in the wages of the hewers, and 10 per cent in those of the above-ground workmen, and the umpire has awarded a reduction of 6 per cent in hewers' wages, and 4 per cent and 2½ per cent in those of the above-ground workmen.

Lord Derby, in his statesman-like reply to the deputation appointed, at the recent Guildhall meeting, to present an address on the Bulgarian atrocities, frankly confessed that he did not like the phrase "local or administrative autonomy." Seeing that the phrase in question comprises two words of Latin and one of Greek origin, Lord Derby's aversion from it may be easily understood. "It is not an English one," went on the noble Foreign Secretary. "It is very vague and elastic in meaning ('vague' is of Latin and 'elastic' of Greek derivation), and, for my own part, I prefer the plain English phrase of local self-government." But "local self-government," as a term in political phraseology, is not fifty years old. At present "autonomy" appears certainly to have a horribly cacophonous ring about it; and we are indebted for it, I apprehend, as well as for the equally objectionable term, "solidarity," to the Revolution of 1848. In process of time we shall get accustomed, I suppose, to "autonomy" and, perchance, to the kindred word, "ochlocracy," seeing that a nation to be ochlocratic must be necessarily autonomic. The verbal slang of one age is the classical diction of the next. Swift vehemently denounced the use of the word "banter" as one that the footmen in the playhouse gallery had borrowed from the gamblers and bullies of Alsatia. Yet in the present day "to banter" and "bantering" are looked upon as quite genteel forms of expression. I use the word "genteel" in all malice. A hundred years ago it meant that which was "gentil," pretty, tasteful, and amiable. On the other hand, many words once currently accepted in polite society are now denounced as unpardonable vulgarisms. That same Mrs. Pendarves Delany of whom I spoke anon, and who during three quarters of a century associated with the noblest in the land, mentions, in one of her incomparable letters to her sister, Mrs. Ann Granville, that she came back from a Court ball "quite muzzy."

Now that the Civic Deputation have had their say at the Foreign Office, it is to be hoped that the frenzy of Tall Talk will abate, and that the oil of Exhaustion will be poured upon the waters of Verbosity. I find in the *World*—not the paper edited by "Atlas," but a periodical published more than a hundred years ago, to which Lord Chesterfield was a frequent contributor—a passage which applies with curious closeness to the actual conflict between impulsive public feeling and cool statecraft:—"I am in a manner compelled," ironically writes Mr. FitzAdam, "to make an alteration in my plan from a thorough conviction that no man in these kingdoms is such a master of politics as myself; and, as a war with France seems now to be inevitable, I shall from time to time instruct our Ministers in what manner to conduct it, and shall hope for an exact compliance with every plan I shall lay before them. This will be saving a great deal of trouble and perplexity to the common people of England, who, though always ready to instruct an Administration, are sometimes so divided in their opinions that the said Administration are forced to pursue their own measures for want of plain and punctual instructions from their friends." Surely, these are words of wisdom, and might be read with advantage as an alternative to the impassioned shrieks about "autonomy."

The gentleman who writes the capital social articles in the *Globe* (front page, left-hand side) has made a discovery which should be of infinite comfort to poor householders. We have been misled, it seems, by the statisticians who publish such alarming figures about the high price of provisions; and, if we will only travel a little further afield, and use our eyesight a little, we shall find (*teste* the writer of the "Key of the Cupboard," in the *Globe*) that we can obtain wholesome-looking shoulders of mutton at sevenpence-halfpenny a pound, breasts of mutton at sixpence, bacon at ninepence, and even at sevenpence—"if you are not over-particular as to the part you require;" good-looking cheese, likewise, for sevenpence a pound, and eggs sixteen for a shilling. "Gentle Shepherd, tell me where." It is truly kind of the *Globe* to strew these crumbs of comfort in our path, since housekeepers are apt to grow desperate through the dearth of provisions. As though this were not bad enough, there appears, also, to be an amazing quantity of unwholesome food on hand. The inspectors of the Fishmongers' Company seize, upon an average, every month about fifty tons of fish as unfit for human food; and at a recent meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers it was stated that, so prodigious is the mass of decomposed Australian meat condemned at Deptford, that the Commissioners' powers are taxed to the utmost in order to get rid of the horrible stuff at once. Is it all got rid of, I wonder? I hope none of the bad meat goes over to Bologna, and comes back to us in the form of sausages.

"Atlas," in this week's *World*, too, has made a discovery. He points out that the "familiar couplet" pointing out that "immodest words admit of no defence," for "want of decency is want of sense," is from the pen of Lord Roscommon. Very good. But the present writer may mention that he has recently chanced upon a little literary *trouvaille* which has had the effect, however, not of cheering, but of puzzling him. Everybody knows that the line "Over the hills and far away" (the legend to one of Mr. Millais's most superb landscapes) is the burden to Macheath's pretty ditty in "The Beggar's Opera," "Were I laid on Greenland's coast." Well, I have just chanced on the line "Over the hills and far away" in a ballad by Allan Ramsay. Did Gay borrow the line from Allan, or did the "Gentle Shepherd" "lift" the conceit from the Southron? [I note, moreover, a reference by "Atlas" to "some one who wrote a poetical address to Lady Holland endeavouring to dissuade her from accepting a snuffbox which had been bequeathed to her by Napoleon, and introducing a high-flown image of rapine and murder creeping from under the lid." Who the "some one" was I do not know, but the poem in question was published anonymously in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The actual bequest was a sumptuous antique cameo, representing a goat nibbling at a vine-stalk, which gem had been presented to Napoleon by Pope Pius VI. at Tolentino. Sir Hudson Lowe, while making perquisitions among Napoleon's belongings at Longwood, the day after the Exile's death, came upon this cameo inclosed in a little box, with a scrap of paper in dead Caesar's handwriting, "*A Lady Holland témoignage d'estime et d'amitié*."

In the current number of *Notes and Queries* Sir Henry Cole has asked a question which, for a variety of reasons, few students would care about answering in print. The chief reason for their reluctance might be that they would be in peril of being laughed at. But I may hint that if Sir Henry (who writes in all gravity, and with a usefully practical purpose) will refer to the "Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany" he will find, at page 142 of the first of the six volumes so luminously edited by Lady Llanover, something that may help him in his quest. The passage to which I commend the querist is descriptive of Mrs. Delany (while Mrs. Pendarves), with a number of other ladies of quality, dining with the Lady Mayoress at the installation feast at Guildhall, which in 1737 was held, not on Nov. 9, but on Oct. 31.

G. A. S.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "CINDERELLA."

The situation in which Mr. Le Jeune represents this charming nursery heroine is that which all painters adopt for its pathos, the sitting by the hearth and its cinders of the patient unrepining drudge of the family. And the artist indicates a moment of supreme trial in the quotation, "She saw them depart for the ball," which recalls the whole story. It is of course the cruel step-sisters who are leaving behind their victim whom they had condemned to the kitchen and even to sift the cinders, calling her "Cinderella" in cruel mockery. Our younger, if not our elder, readers will remember that she had helped to dress her sisters to go to the King's ball, and their scornful refusal to let her accompany them came, therefore, with aggravated unkindness. But then, says our juvenile informant, appeared the fairy godmother to set all right. Presto! with her wand she soon turns pumpkin, rat, mice, and grasshoppers into a grand state equipage. A touch of the wand on Cinderella herself, and she is transformed into a grand lady, satin robes replacing her rags, and her old shoes becoming a charming pair of glass slippers, which shone like diamonds. But she is enjoined to return from the ball at eleven. Need we speak of the deep impression she produced at the ball on the Prince, and his disappointment at her early retirement, or of the jealousy her sisters expressed towards the fair unknown? Then came the second ball, with renewed transformation, the Prince still more enamoured, and still more disappointed at her early exit. At the third ball, which followed, Cinderella's head began to be turned by the Prince's flattery, and she had almost forgotten the time appointed for her return; eleven o'clock struck as she was rushing out of the palace; one of her glass slippers fell off, but she did not stoop to pick it up; and (her finery vanishing suddenly) the porter only saw a poor, ragged beggar-girl go out of the palace. But the slipper was at once recognised by the Prince; and, feeling sure that no one but the beautiful runaway Princess could wear such a tiny shoe, he sent his herald to proclaim that whichever lady of his kingdom could put on this glass slipper should be his wife. The sequel is too easy to guess, even if it were not so universally known. The failure of the great ladies of the Court, and of the wicked sisters, and their mortification at Cinderella's success when, at her own prayer, she is brought forward, is a tableau which has also been put on canvas by the lately deceased Belgian painter, Van Lerius, and others. The Prince soon recognises his beautiful Princess, despite Cinderella's rags; the fairy godmother appears to speak to her good character. So Cinderella was married to the Prince in great state, and they lived together very happily ever afterwards. She forgave her sisters, and treated them always very kindly; and the Prince had great cause to be glad that he had found the glass slipper. Such is an outline of the famous story of Cinderella, so far as we remember and according to a small authority we have consulted, though, doubtless, the details are variously embellished in prose and verse.

May we add—without destroying the illusion of this infantine version of the celebrated fairy tale—just one remark of an etymological matter-of-fact nature? Many a child has, no doubt, been puzzled at the possibility of wearing slippers of glass; but there is no reason why this difficulty, this violation of common sense beyond even the allowable limits of fairy extravagance, should be perpetuated. In the original French story, then, the slippers were of *vair*, not *verre*, and it is really astonishing that so absurd a mistake should have obtained currency so long.

This picture has been engraved for publication in our Journal by express permission of Messrs. Agnew and Sons, to whose courtesy we have been indebted for the same favour upon many former occasions.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Venus on the morning of the 14th; she is near Mars on the mornings of the 15th and 16th, being situated to the right of the planet on the 15th, and to the left on the 16th; she is near Mercury on the evening of the 16th, being a little to the right of him; she is near Jupiter on the evening of the 20th, and to Saturn during the evening hours of the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	3rd at 56 minutes after 10h in the morning.
Last Quarter "	10th at 19 " " morning.
New Moon "	17th at 57 " " morning.
First Quarter "	25th at 55 " " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 10th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 24th.

Mercury sets on the 2nd at 5h. 44m. p.m., or 10m. after sunset; on the 7th he and the Sun set nearly together, and from the 8th of this month to Dec. 9 he sets before the Sun, or in daylight. He rises on the 13th nearly at the same time as the Sun; on the 17th at 5h. 41m. a.m., or 48m. before sunrise; on the 22nd at 5h. 5m. a.m., or 1h. 33m. before the Sun; and on the 27th at 4h. 58m. a.m., or 1h. 49m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 1m. p.m., on the 15th at 11h. 26m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 38m. a.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 1st, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, near the Moon on the 16th, in his ascending node on the 17th, again stationary among the stars on the 21st, in perihelion on the 22nd, and at his greatest western elongation, 18 deg. 31 min., on the 28th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 1h. 55m. a.m., on the 17th at 2h. 16m. a.m., on the 27th at 2h. 37m. a.m. She is in her ascending node on the morning of the 12th, and near the Moon on the morning of the 14th. She is due south on the 1st at 8h. 57m. a.m., on the 15th at 9h. 0m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 6m. a.m.

Mars is a morning star, and rises on the 7th at 4h. 23m. a.m., or 1h. 50m. before sunrise; on the 17th at 4h. 21m. a.m., or 2h. 8m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 4h. 18m. a.m., or nearly 2h. 30m. before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the mornings of the 14th and 15th. He is due south on the 1st day at 10h. 50m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 3m. a.m.

Jupiter is still an evening star, setting on the 7th at 7h. 6m. p.m., or 1h. 44m. after the Sun; on the 17th at 6h. 31m. p.m., or 1h. 31m. after the Sun; and on the 27th at 5h. 58m. p.m., or 1h. 18m. after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 20th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 7m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 33m. p.m.

Saturn sets on the 8th at 2h. 10m. a.m., on the 18th at 1h. 29m. a.m., and on the 29th at 0h. 48m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the evening of the 27th. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 36m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 35m. p.m.

A public meeting was held at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Tuesday evening, to inaugurate the opening of the session in connection with University extension. Professor Stuart, LL.D., attended, and distributed the prizes presented to the successful students by the Cobden Club.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The week after Doncaster is generally a somewhat uninteresting one from a racing point of view, and this year it proved no exception to the rule, as, though several meetings took place, none of them require more than passing notice. Under the energetic management of Messrs. Pratt and Barbrook, a great change for the better was observable at Alexandra Park, and some capital sport took place during the two days. The objectionable turns have been rendered far less abrupt, and large fields contested most of the events. The attractions of the Ayr Meeting proved, however, the most powerful, and the attendance of spectators on all three days was enormous. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Houldsworth are the chief patrons of the fixture, and, very appropriately, the colours of both gentlemen were several times "to the fore." Touchet secured the Nursery Plate for Lord Rosebery; and, on the second day, the very useful Snail (8 st. 5 lb.) cantered off with the rich Ayrshire Handicap. Regalade (7 st. 5 lb.) was favourite, but she ran exceedingly badly; and the poor performance of Coltness (7 st. 2 lb.) is one more proof of the very moderate character of most of our three-year-olds. Badly as he ran on this occasion, Coltness (7 st. 4 lb.) just managed to win the Ayr Gold Cup; and Strathavon and Forest Queen also carried the popular "green and gold" successfully.

It cannot be said that the Newmarket First October Meeting opened very brilliantly. The acceptance for the Great Eastern Handicap was a wretchedly small one, while the weather was so threatening that the attendance on the heath was even more meagre than usual. Earl of Dartrey, having met with an accident, was an absentee from a Triennial Produce Stakes; so odds were laid on Finis, who had no chance with Regalade, the filly taking it into her head to show a little of the good form which she possessed as a two-year-old. The class of the five runners for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes was sadly below par, and Hellenist had little trouble in winning, though the result would possibly have been altered had All Heart deserved his name in the smallest degree. The Great Eastern Handicap only produced a field of seven, the smallest since the race was established, in 1854. This was chiefly due to the light weight awarded to Timour (6 st. 9 lb.); but the 2 lb. extra, which Rossiter was obliged to declare, nearly upset the "good thing," as Prince Arthur (7 st. 9 lb.) was only beaten by a neck, and the third and fourth finished close up. Blue Riband had an easy task in the Hopeful Stakes; while the rich Buckingham Stakes, for which odds were laid on Silvio, fell to the improving Verneuil. On Wednesday backers experienced a sad blow by the victory of Hesper over Lowlander in the Kentford Stakes. It may be remembered that the pair met in the spring, when 7 to 1 was laid on Lowlander, who tried to concede 30 lb. and succumbed by a neck. On this occasion the old horse was giving 28 lb.; but the former race was generally regarded as a fluke, and 9 to 2 was freely laid on him. This time Hesper won easily, and, being claimed by Captain Machell at his entered price—2000 gs.—has since been re-sold to Lord Lonsdale, who is forming a small stud. The speedy Crann Tair played with her eight opponents in a two-year-old plate, and the only other race of importance was a Triennial Produce, which brought six to the post. The distance—only a mile and a quarter—was not far enough for Great Tom, and, as Twine the Plaiden tired to nothing at the finish, Camembert got up in the last few strides and won by a neck.

The long-talked-of sale of the Middle Park Stud proved a mere weed out, as very high reserve prices were placed on the best brood mares, and only forty-six of the inferior ones were disposed of; while none of the sires changed hands. A dozen yearlings were also sold at very moderate prices. On Wednesday last Messrs. Tattersall disposed of the stud of the late Earl of Lonsdale. There were no horses of character among them, and prices therefore ruled low, Julia Peachum (410 gs.) heading the list.

Last Thursday week the twelve English cricketers, who have been engaged to play in Australia, left Southampton.

On Saturday last, Thuillet, the famous French bicyclist, finished his great task of riding 650 miles in six days of twelve hours each. The last twelve miles were covered in forty minutes, and Thuillet pulled up wonderfully fresh.

Daniel O'Leary, the greatest of all American pedestrians, and a much better walker than Weston, is now in England, and there seems every prospect that he will walk long-distance matches against some of our best men—Vaughan, Crossland, or Howes.

To-day (Saturday) a match at lacrosse, in which most of the English International team will take part, will be played on the cricket-ground at Buckhurst-hill.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The 10th Warwickshire concluded the year's prize-shooting on Monday. The Stebbing Bousfield Cup, value £14, given by the Mayor of Liverpool, was gained by Sergeant Metcalf; the Ebbage Challenge Cup, with £3 added, by Colour-Sergeant Dugan; and the Vernon Cup and £2 10s. by Sergeant Peyton. The scoring was exceedingly good.

The 10th Warwickshire and the 2nd Warwickshire Militia have had a friendly competition in shooting, which resulted in the volunteers winning by 43 points.

A match was fired at Tottenham, on Tuesday, between teams representing the 1st City of London Engineers and the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers, and the result was a victory for the Tower Hamlets by 76 points. The teams messed together, under the presidency of Captain Little.

The prize-meeting of the Gloucester County Association closed on Wednesday. The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and £10 were won by Private Farquharson, of the Bristol corps. Private Smith, of the same corps, took second.

The annual prize-meeting of the 46th Middlesex—Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Routledge commanding—took place at Milton ranges, on the 9th inst., when prizes to the value of £110 were competed for. Conditions: ordinary classing targets and scoring; seven shots at each range. The following is a list of the principal prizes and winners:—First prize at 200 yards, Quartermaster-Sergeant Davis. Aggregate at 200, 250, and 300 yards, value £14: First prize, Sergeant C. French, 68 points; second prize, Lieutenant Robert Collins, 66 points. Challenge Cup, presented by Sir John Hawkshaw, won by Private Wood. Ladies' Challenge Cup, won by Miss Knight, represented by Private Wood, 62 points. Aggregate at 400, 500, and 600 yards, value £15: First prize, Private Wood; second, Captain Beame; third, Private Ivory.

The following are the chief prize-meetings which took place last week:—

A match for the Inland Revenue Cup was shot between I company, Queen's Westminster, and No. 1 company, South Middlesex, resulting in a victory for the Queen's.

Several companies of the 2nd London competed for their prizes, the following being the principal winners:—A company

Corporal Butler and Private Orran; B company, Sergeant Rothon and Private Matthews; C company, Corporal White and Corporal Houghton; D company, Private S. Bellerby and Private Dobson; E company, Sergeant J. W. Green and Colour-Sergeant Sivver.

Nos. 5 and 6 companies of St. George's completed their annual prize-meetings at Wormwood-scrubbs. The results were as follow:—No. 5 company—Challenge Cup and £5 5s., Private Pott; £5 5s., Private Cutting; £5 each, Colour-Sergeant Grosse, Private Penn, Private King, and Private Cory; £4 4s., Private Damant, sen.; £4, Captain Wadmore; £3 3s., Private Andrews; £2 2s. each, Private Ingram, Sergeant Lintott, and Private Dumant, jun.; £2, Private Curt; £1 10s., Sergeant Barton; and £1 1s., Private Watts. No. 6 company—First series, three prizes, rapid firing: First, Private B. Richards; second, Captain Bambridge, and third, Lieutenant Richardson. Second series, handicap: First prize, Foster Challenge Cup, with "Presentation Cup," value £5 5s., Private Stafford; second prize, a cup, value £5, Private Downard; third prize, a tankard, Sergeant F. A. Williams. Third series—The company's prizes, and Campbell Challenge Cup: First, Sergeant F. A. Williams; second, Private Torr; third, Colour-Sergeant Williams; fourth, Private Downard; fifth, Private Barrett; sixth, Captain Bambridge; and seventh, Private Richards. Whiteley Challenge Cup—First, Private Torr. The Colour-Sergeant's Challenge Cup—First, Private Torr. Fourth series—Extra prizes: First, Sergeant F. A. Williams; second, Colour-Sergeant Williams; third, Private Richards; and fourth, Captain Bambridge. Prize for the highest aggregate, Sergeant F. A. Williams. Consolation prizes were won by Sergeant Thyer, Private Roper, and Corporal Thurbury. The challenge badges of Nos. 3, 5, and 6 companies were won respectively by Private Toke, Private Pott, and Colour-Sergeant Williams.

The G (St. Margaret's) company of the Queen's Westminster held their annual prize-meeting, the following being the results of the different competitions:—First series: Challenge Cup and £5 5s., Sergeant Kidman; £4, Sergeant Robotham; £3 3s., Sergeant Breary; £2 10s., Private Walkley; £2, Private Comer; £1 10s., Private Cameron. Second series: £4 4s., Private Shute; £3 13s. 6d., Private Griffiths; £2 12s. 6d., Captain Trollope; £2 2s. Private Edsall; £1 10s. each, Private Loveridge, Corporal Robson, and Private L. G. Trollope. Third series: £3 3s., Private Hugo; £2 2s., Corporal Reeve; £1 10s., Private Gurling; £1, Lieutenant G. E. Trollope, Private Sale, and Private Taylor. Consolation prizes were won by Privates Chitty, Lester, Alloway, and Howe.

The attendance was good at the annual prize-meeting of the F (Broadwood) company of the Queen's Westminster, there being sixty-four competitors. The following is the result of the various contests:—First series: £5 10s., Private Linter; £5 5s., Private Geering; £5, Sergeant Heath; £4 11s., Sergeant Walsley; £4 10s., Private Grieves; £4, Private Tinto; £3 15s., Private T. Cayford; £3 10s., Private Cunningham; £3 7s. 6d., Corporal Cayford; and £3 5s., Private Cook. Second series: £5 5s., Sergeant Mitchell; £3, Private Henderson; £2 15s., Private Watt; £2 10s., Private Dove; and £2 5s., Private Angold. Third series: £3, Private Elwich; £2 15s., Private Thomas; £2 10s., Private Trickett; and £2 5s., Private R. Richards. Fourth series: £2 3s. 6d., Private Hubert; £2 2s., Private Dyke; £2, Private Parkinson; £1 17s. 6d., J. Trail; and £1 15s., Private Anderson. In the fifth series the winners were Privates Luce, Allen, Sanderson, and Morgan. Consolation prizes were won by Privates Wright, A. H. Mountain, and Göhns. At the same meeting the competition for the Monthly Cup was determined, when Private Linter was the winner of the chief cup and Sergeant Heath of the second cup.

The annual regimental prize-meeting of the Hon. Artillery Company took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at Tottenham. The shooting on the last day was confined to the competition for the prize of £20 annually presented by the Prince of Wales. To this is added a series of smaller prizes. On Saturday the highest score was made by Lieutenant Hunt, next to him being Ensign Munday; but, as both had on other occasions occupied the premier position, the first prize fell to Sergeant Jay, who was closely followed by Private Hamilton. In the other competitions the lists are respectively headed by the prizes given by Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., and Mrs. Lindsay, in both of which the winners of first prizes are debarrd from taking the same prize for two years, and the result is that in both cases the top scorer will have to relinquish his prize. The following are the highest scores in the remaining competitions:—Mrs. Lindsay's prizes, third-class ranges: Private Wace, Private R. Parkes, Corporal Gott, Ensign Munday, Private Butler, Lieutenant Hunt, Private Kitts, and Private Farmer. Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay's prizes, second-class ranges: Lieutenant Hunt, Private Wace, Private M'Kenzie, Private R. Parker, and Ensign Munday. President's prize and Biden badge, seven shots at 300, 600, and 800 yards: Private Wace (final winner of badge), Private James, Ensign Munday, and Sergeant Fawcett. Lord Colville's prize for best aggregate in preliminary competitions: Private Wace. Long Range prizes: Sergeant Jay, Private Wace, and Private James. Fitzroy Lodge Badge, for best aggregate of meeting: Lieutenant Hunt. Three matches were fired, in which No. 2 company beat No. 3, No. 1 company beat No. 6, and No. 6 company beat No. 5, notwithstanding that Ensign Munday, for the latter, made the magnificent score of 92 points at Queen's ranges.

At the annual prize-meeting of the 5th Surrey (Reigate), the Married Ladies' Challenge Cup, with £2 2s. added, was won by Private Fry. The Single Ladies' Challenge Cup, with £2 2s. added, was won by Private W. Vosper. The following were the other principal winners:—The Mayor's prizes: Sergeant Killick, Lieutenant Searle, Private G. Joyes, Sergeant Stoneman. Major Gant's prizes: Private O. C. Apted, Private Crust, Sergeant Stoneman, Private A. Apted. Captain Waterlow's prizes: Bugler Hillier, Private Crust, Sergeant Killick. Sixth competition, first series: Corporal Godbeer, Private G. Joyes. Second series: Private O. C. Apted, Private Finch. Third series: Private W. Fry. The officers' prizes: Private A. Apted, Private G. Joyes, Lieutenant Searle, Sergeant Killick, Corporal Godbeer, Privates Vosper, Crust, O. C. Apted, Peat, Thrift, E. Breeden, Finch, and Featherston, and Corporal Binfield.

The 12th Surrey (Kingston) annual prize-meeting was held with the following results:—The Corps Challenge Cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Elphick, the Challenge Statuette by Private Thornton, the Ladies' Challenge Cup by Corporal Weston. Prizes for the highest aggregate scores in the above three competitions: £8, Corporal Weston; £6, Colour-Sergeant Elphick; £5, Corporal Hullett; £4, Private H. Wells; £3 each, Sergeant Grey, Sergeant Gaydon, Corporal Wilson, Sergeant Hoather, and Private Thornton; £2 each, Private Shilling, Private Porter, Private James, Private Lodge, Private Gaydon, and Private Faulkner.

At the annual prize-meeting of the 1st Wilts the following were the principal winners:—Mr. Marsh's prizes: £5, Private Masters; £2, Private Summerfield. Dr. Lush's prizes: £5 5s., Quartermaster-Sergeant Harris; £2, Private A. Wells. Mr. Ryder's prizes: £5 5s., Private Dunmore; £2, Private

Abrahams. Mr. Kennard's prizes: £5 5s., Corporal Wells; £2, Private Lodge. Mr. Seymour's prizes: £5 5s., Lance-Corporal Stewart; £2, Lieutenant Hodding. Challenge Cup series: cup and £5 5s., Private T. Judd; £3 3s., Corporal Butcher; £2, Private Bungay. Officers' prizes: £8 8s., Sergeant Newbery; £4 4s., Private J. Rumbold; £2 2s., Private Blake. Recruits' prizes: £3 3s., Private Uphill; £2 2s., Private Edgar. Consolation prizes: £3, Private J. Carter; £2, Private Haskell.

The annual presentation of prizes to the Robin Hood Rifles, No. 5 company, was made by Captain Lambert, who congratulated the company on their attendance and general efficiency during the past season, and also on their admirable shooting during the competition. There were fourteen prizes in plate and several money prizes.

Some fine shooting was made at the annual meeting of the Highland Rifle Association. In the first competition Private T. Robertson, 10th Aberdeen, headed the list with 75 out of a possible 84; Sergeant Cameron, 8th Ross, making 74; three others making 72, one 71, and four 70 points. Private Robertson also won the Association Medal and Town of Inverness prize, and the Inverness Challenge Shield and Silver Medal for best aggregate of the meeting. The Bronze Medal of the National Rifle Association, with £20, was taken by Private J. W. Pearson, 1st Inverness. The Prince of Wales's prize of £20, confined to winners of prizes during the meeting, was secured by Sergeant M'Isaac, of Bute.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Difficulties, as our readers know, have recently been found in working out the union of British Columbia, including Vancouver Island, with the Dominion of Canada, which comprises all the other British American provinces. The Dominion Government, which is a sort of Confederation under the Governor-General representing Queen Victoria, won over the accession of that remote province west of the Rocky Mountains by promising to construct a line of railway quite across the North American Continent to the Pacific Ocean. This work has since appeared more costly and less profitable than was at first supposed, and there is now some hesitation to undertake it, since the existing railways of Canada have not yet proved remunerative to their shareholders. The Earl of Carnarvon, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, has proposed terms of arrangement which were acceptable to the British Columbians, with regard to the time and manner of executing the work; but the eastern provinces, on the Atlantic side, continue to show a degree of reluctance to take their share of the burden. This dispute has provoked a movement for the repeal of the union, or for political separation, among the inhabitants of the far western province. Their loyalty, however, as subjects of her Majesty, and their attachment to the British empire, cannot be impeached. The Earl of Dufferin, who is the popular Governor-General, in his recent visit of several weeks to British Columbia, was greeted with a hearty welcome, and with all customary signs of public festivity. Our illustration of his Lordship's arrival and reception at Victoria, the capital of the province, is from one of a set of photographs which have been sent to us by Mr. R. H. Young, accountant to the Canadian Pacific Railway there. The city of Victoria is in Vancouver Island, close to the harbour of Esquimalt, a naval station and commercial port which will hereafter prove of the greatest value; but the opposite shores of the strait, with the small island of San Juan, belong to the territories of the United States. There is, however, a part of the mainland coast further north which belongs to British Columbia; and here it is proposed to connect Vancouver Island with the Continental provinces by means of a railway bridge.

These geographical and political considerations give some additional importance to the subject of our illustration. Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, attended by the official staff and suite, came from San Francisco in H.M.S. Amethyst, having travelled from Chicago to San Francisco by the railway through the United States territories. They landed in Port Esquimalt on the 15th ult., under a salute fired by H.M.S. Fantôme, H.M.S. Rocket, and a Canadian Government steamer. After receiving an address presented by Sir James Douglas, they and their party drove in open carriages to Victoria, a road of three miles through a forest of oaks and pines, where they were met by a band of foresters clad in Lincoln green, and by several hundred Indians, in their native costume, with banners waving in the breeze. The scene was bright and fair, with beautiful views of the sea and the Olympian mountains beyond. Approaching the city, as Lord and Lady Dufferin passed over the two long bridges, across the arms of the Victoria Harbour, they saw its waters thronged with boats and Indian canoes, fully manned and gaily flagged, the crews saluting with oars and paddles, with cheers and songs of welcome. The Mayor of Victoria, Mr. J. R. Drummond, with the Town Council, here met his Excellency the Governor, and a procession was formed of the Canadian Militia, Volunteer Guards, Odd Fellows, Foresters, and Fire Brigade, to enter the city. The triumphal arch at the intersection of Government-street and Yates-street, where platforms and balconies were erected for lady spectators, was the central point of this agreeable pageant. It was here that the Corporation address was presented by the Mayor, and Lord Dufferin made a frank and graceful reply. He assured the British Columbians of the sincere goodwill of their Canadian fellow-subjects, and hoped to see the material as well as the political connection between them rendered more close and intimate before the end of his term of office. A verse of the National Anthem was sung by 150 girls dressed in white, whose leaders presented bouquets to Lady Dufferin. Their Excellencies stayed at Government House, Victoria, till last week, mingling with the local society in a variety of entertainments. They have now, on Saturday last, returned by the Amethyst to San Francisco, on their way back to Canada. We must say, it certainly looks rather odd that the Queen's representative should be unable for want of a railway to pass from one part of the Canadian Dominion to another without going through the United States. At a meeting this week held in Victoria, and reported to us by telegraph, it was unanimously resolved that, if the Dominion Government persists in ignoring Lord Carnarvon's settlement of the Overland Railway question, instruction is to be given to the representatives of the province of the Dominion Parliament to vote for the separation of British Columbia from the Dominion.

Mr. Charles Turner, of the Treasury, has been nominated by Lord Beaconsfield to succeed Mr. Gripper in the appointment of Accountant and Controller-General of Inland Revenue, which Mr. Gripper will shortly vacate by retirement.

Captain Tyler completed his personal inspection of the Bristol and Exeter branch of the Great Western system on Tuesday, and he had a narrow escape of losing his life. While he was examining a bridge about four miles from Exeter, a turf on which he was standing gave way, and Captain Tyler fell headlong into the Exe, which at this point is very deep. He is, however, a good swimmer, and soon reached the bank.





RECEPTION OF THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, AT VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



THE PAINTED ROCKS OF ARIZONA, NORTH AMERICA.



## THE SOUTH AFRICAN KAFFIRS.

The Dutch Republic of the Trans-Vaal country, which borders on the British colonial province of Natal, is just now reduced to extreme straits by a disastrous war against the Kaffirs, who have formed a confederacy of tribes, under the leadership of Sekukuni. This war has been going on since last Midsummer, with very bad success, under the command of Generals Pretorius and Smit, and of a person named Coetze, whose conduct is severely censured. The Dutchmen were only saved from utter defeat, in more than one conflict, by the valour of

their native Kaffir allies, the warlike Amaswazi, who have now withdrawn from the alliance, disgusted with the treachery of Coetze, and with the indolence and cowardice of other Boers engaged in the late campaign. It is feared that Lydenburg, the chief town of the gold-fields district, which is cut off from the main country occupied by the Dutch forces, may be exposed to an attack from the enemy. President Burgers, the chief of the Trans-Vaal Government, is with the army, which lately mustered about six thousand fighting men, with seven cannon, and a train of 300 waggons; but there were rumours, a month ago, of its breaking up in confusion. It is

said that the Trans-Vaal Republic has appealed to the English Government at Natal for assistance, which will probably be granted upon conditions favourable to the union of that territory, by a future arrangement, with the projected South African British Dominion. The Zulu Kaffirs within the province of Natal, who are computed to number 300,000, as well as their independent kinsfolk to the north, under their King Cetwayo, have remained perfectly quiet. But as the European population of Natal is but 18,000, we cannot avoid feeling some anxiety for the result; and it is to be hoped that an additional military force will be sent



THE WAR IN THE TRANS-VAAL: ZULU KAFFIRS.

there without delay. The Zulu Kaffirs are a brave, intelligent, and generally well disposed race of people, of whom we have heard much from Bishop Colenso. They live by pasturing cattle, and their possessions of that kind are immense. The figures in our Engraving, copied from a set of sketches by Mr. George French Angas, represent the chief of a kraal or village at Inanda, whose name was Umzimgulu, with another, named Uyedwana, of the Issikobosa kraal, and a lad and two or three women. The two chiefs are in full dress, their heads, legs, and arms being adorned with long drooping plumes, dyed red and yellow; but they have little clothing beyond a small apron, a helmet, and a breastplate or collar; they carry a large white shield and a spear. The ladies wear petticoats of black ox-hide, the hairy side outward; one has on her bridal dress, adorned with large blue glass beads. They have red and white fillets across the forehead, and a flower or two may be stuck in the hair.

## THE PAINTED ROCKS, ARIZONA.

The territory of Arizona, belonging to the United States of America, was part of New Mexico, ceded by the Mexicans in 1848, but received a separate territorial government in 1863. Its eastern portion includes the upper course of the Rio Grande del Norte, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico; its western region comprises the valleys of the Gila and the Colorado, which issue in the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. The whole region is volcanic and mountainous, abounding in mineral riches, but containing many districts of fertile soil. The climate is delightful, but settlers have come in very slowly, and much of the country is yet unexplored. Nowhere, in America or in any part of the world, is to be found more wonderful natural scenery than in the deep "canyons," or ravines, through which the rivers of Arizona cut their way from the elevated table-land

of the interior down to the western sea. A volume by Mr. S. W. Cozzens, entitled "The Marvellous Country," an illustrated edition of which was published last year by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., may be referred to for interesting descriptions of Arizona. We are indebted to Mr. E. W. Dappa for a sketch of that great curiosity, "the Painted Rocks," a relic of the ancient pre-historic inhabitants of the land, before Cortes and his Spaniards arrived in Mexico. The ruins of Aztec buildings and sculptures are frequently to be met with in this remote territory. But these singular monuments appear to be of still greater antiquity. Neither the Apaches or the Pimos, the present Indian races of the country, can give any clue either to the authors or to the date of inscription. The term "painted" is a misnomer, as the various figures of animals and other forms, which are here represented, have been ground or abraded into the rock, a kind of red gritty sandstone. It was done most likely by means of



land and water, much in the same way that the Maories of New Zealand contrived to fashion their greenstone axes and clubs. The most remarkable thing about these figures is that among the various animals represented are several that do not at present inhabit that part of the country; nor do any local traditions, or the accounts of the early Spaniards, lead us to suppose that they were ever found there. Such, for instance, is the Alpaca, peculiar to the high mountain land of the West Coast of South America, and the buffalo, which is only found very much further to the North East. The pitahya, or giant cactus (*cereus giganteus*), which towers so conspicuously above the plains to the height sometimes of seventy feet, here forms the principal feature in the landscape. It presents a curiously weird appearance, with its huge pronged branches looming in the distance. Its fruit, much esteemed by the natives for food, is knocked off by shooting it with arrows. The fibres of the trunk are made useful to roof their houses.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. E. F. Rimbault, one of the most learned musical antiquaries in Europe, died on Tuesday, after a long illness, at St. Mark's-crescent, Regent's Park, in his sixty-first year.

At a meeting in the Guildhall, on Thursday, Mr. Alderman Hadley and Mr. William Quartermain East, the Sheriffs-Elect for London and Middlesex, were inducted into office.

The City Corporation has, by sixty-nine votes to forty-five, resolved to remove Temple Bar, with the exception of the northern and southern walls.

The nineteenth annual choral festival of the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society took place, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace, over 4000 children taking part in the day's proceedings, completely filling the Handel orchestra.

Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., has addressed a letter to the Kensington Vestry calling attention to the dangerous and disgraceful state of the roadway of the Cromwell-road to the westward of its intersection with the Gloucester-road.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square, upwards of thirty cases in which persons had risked their own lives in saving others from drowning in various parts of the world were investigated by the committee and rewards conferred.

The Lord Mayor has granted the use of the Long Parlour at the Mansion House for a public meeting, on Oct. 27, in support of a scheme for establishing working-lads' institutes in different parts of the metropolis, £200 having been subscribed towards an experimental institution in Whitechapel.

The officials of the Metropolitan Board of Works have been engaged in making an inspection for an improvement which that board proposes to carry out by the widening of the Kentish Town-road and Monte Video-place. The net cost of the improvement has been estimated at £115,870. The improvement will depend on the sanction of Parliament.

A general conference of co-operative societies in the southern section of the Central Co-operative Board of the United Kingdom was held, last Saturday afternoon, at the rooms of the National Temperance League, 337, Strand. There were present seventy-four delegates, representing thirty-four societies, the largest attendance at any conference yet held in the section. Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., presided.

The prospectus of the Quebec Institute, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square (Old Marylebone Literary Institution), has been issued for the autumn term, which commences on Monday next. There are classes in seven languages, ancient and modern, besides English, and in fourteen general subjects. There is also a list of seventeen subjects in science and art, in connection with South Kensington.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week of September) was 77,882, of whom 34,783 were in workhouses and 43,099 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 3957, 13,630, and 20,365 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 504, of whom 354 were men, 121 women, and 29 children under sixteen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will preside at the fifty-third anniversary and distribution of prizes at the Birkbeck Institution, early in November. This institution, which was the first of its kind established in London by the late Dr. Birkbeck, has called into existence over 1000 institutions of a similar character in different parts of Great Britain. During the present term a special course of lectures on astronomy will be delivered, under the auspices of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

An opening meeting of the "Society for Promoting Legislation for the Control and Care of Habitual Drunkards" was held, yesterday week, at the Charing-cross Hotel. Dr. A. Carpenter presided. A resolution to the effect that the meeting constituted itself into a society for the object above stated was passed. It was resolved to ask the Earl of Shaftesbury to accept the office of president, and to ask the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops, the Deans, Cardinal Manning, and Vice-Admiral Sir W. King Hall, to act as vice-presidents. An executive committee was appointed, and Dr. A. Carpenter consented to be treasurer to the society.

Last week 2423 births and 1280 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 108, whereas the deaths were 56 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 11 from small-pox, 7 from measles, 48 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 16 from whooping-cough, 37 from different forms of fever, and 45 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 170 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 669 to 171 in the eight preceding weeks. These 170 deaths were 132 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 2.5 per 1000; this zymotic rate ranged from 1.4 in the West, to 4.3 in the East groups of districts. The deaths referred to each of these seven zymotic diseases were below the corrected average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which during the five preceding weeks had ranged between 130 and 148, rose last week to 221, exceeding the corrected weekly average by 71.

The first annual report of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association, which was established for the purpose of providing trained nurses for the sick poor, has been issued. The institution does not work in connection with any particular Church or religious denomination, nor does it interfere with, or trespass upon, the province of any existing nursing or other charitable institution; but, on the contrary, it desires to obtain the co-operation of all those at present engaged in similar work among the poor. The report says that the Central Home has been established at No. 23, Bloomsbury-square, where trained nurses can be obtained through the parish or other medical men practising among the poor, or through the Poor Law authorities, the clergy, district visitors, sisterhoods, Bible-readers, and mission-women, as well as with the Charity Organisation Society, the Society for the Relief of Distress, and other persons or societies working amongst the poor. From January to June 216 cases have been attended in the central district, and altogether 339 cases have received nursing assistance from the institution. Funds, however, are urgently required to enable it to carry on its good work.

The Lord Mayor entertained at the Mansion House, on Saturday last, the principal officials of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which order he is a member. An "Emblem" and "Collar" were presented to him by the officers of the City of London Lodge, and the party then, to the number of eighty-six, sat down to a banquet in the Long Parlour. In the speeches which followed confidence was expressed in the ability of the society to surmount all difficulties, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was complimented for his action in passing the Friendly Societies Bill. The Lady Mayoress has issued invitations for a ball at the Mansion House on Friday, Oct. 6. The company will include the Mayors of the principal towns in the United Kingdom and their wives; the members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, with their ladies, and other official and private friends of the Lord Mayor. In addition to the dinners announced last week, the Lord Mayor will entertain the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Oct. 21, and the Fruiterers' Company on the 28th. The Lord Mayor has, through the chairman (Mr. Abbiss), intimated his intention of inviting the whole of the members of the board of guardians of the City of London Union to dine with him early in October.

A new water supply has been obtained for Warwick by the completion of works carried on during the last two years at Haseley, about four miles from the town; and, on Wednesday, the turning on of the water was attended with a befitting ceremonial.

The shorthorn herd of Mr. Angerstein, of Weeting Brandon, was disposed of last week by Mr. Strafford. The cows and heifers offered realised £5918, giving an average of £169; and the bulls made £2547, giving an average of £255. The grand total realised was £8464. One of the bulls, "Duke of Rothesay," was sold to Mr. Sheldon for 2000 gs. Among the cows and heifers, "Velvet Eyes," was sold to Mr. Loder, of Northamptonshire, for 900 gs.; "Wild Eyes" was sold to Lord Penrhyn for 800 gs.

A well-known brewer of Sheffield has sent cheques for £1000 each to the Sheffield Infirmary and Hospital, in order to relieve those institutions from the difficulties in which they are placed owing to the falling off in the contributions caused by the prevailing depression in trade.

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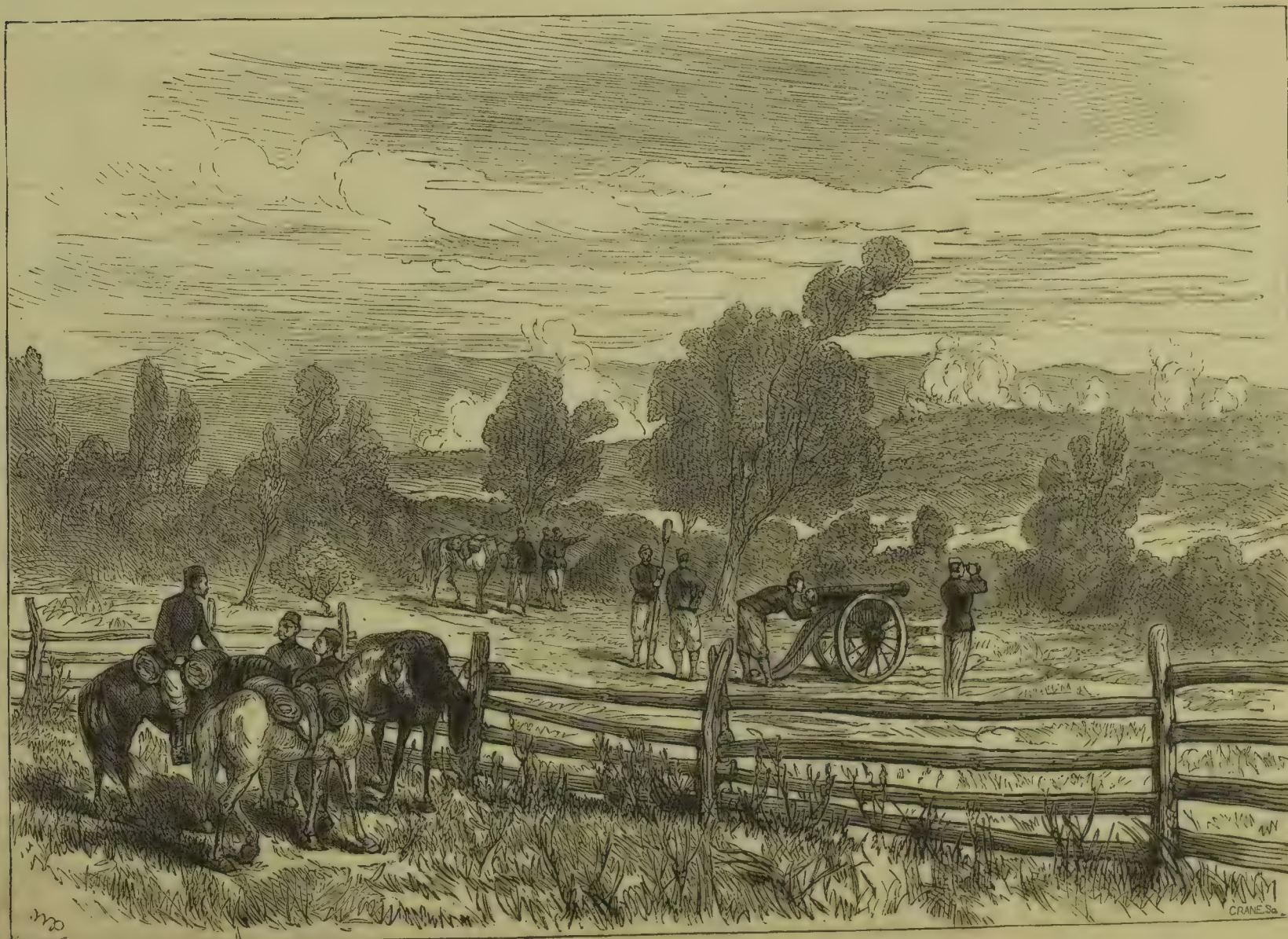


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A SKETCH AT THE FIGHT, EREOVATZ, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## THE WAR IN SERBIA.

The armistice between the Turkish and the Servian and Montenegrin forces has been prolonged to next Monday; but there are complaints on both sides of its infraction by detached parties of troops, or batteries of artillery, firing occasionally upon their enemies in the Morava Valley. General Tchernayeff, the Russian commander of the Servian Army, has continued to augment his fortifications at Deligrad, and likewise at Djunis, on the road to Kruchevatz, so that it will be no easy matter for Abdul Kerim to force a passage. The number of Russian military volunteers in Serbia has also been increased to 12,000 or 15,000. The proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Serbia, which took place at the camp a fortnight ago, though formally disavowed by the Prince and his Government, has gained the approval of the Permanent Committee of the Skuptschina, or Servian Parliament. It is said to have given much offence to the Imperial Government of Russia. The Ambassadors of the six European Powers at Constantinople are daily busied in negotiations for peace; and there is some hope of an agreement upon the terms to be enforced, if needful, against the will of Turkey, for the settlement of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, and their relief from Turkish oppression. The Earl of Derby's answer to the City of London deputation, on Wednesday, will be read with great interest, in another page of this week's paper. We present three Illustrations of the scenes and incidents of the war, from sketches by Mr. Chantrey Corbould, our Special Artist with the Servian army. They represent a regiment of soldiers joining in a chanted prayer, led by their priests of the Greek Church, before going into the fight at Ereovatz, on Monday, the 12th inst.; secondly, a point of interest in the conflict of that day, which took place about four hours' march west of Deligrad, in the direction of Kruchevatz; and, thirdly, a group of women mourning for their dead husbands, sons, or brothers in the streets of Belgrade. It is stated by the English newspaper correspondents with the Turkish army that the accounts telegraphed to London of a battle on Friday, the 1st inst., resulting in the capture of Alexinatz, were absolutely incorrect. Only 12,000 Turks, with thirty-six guns, were engaged, and the affair was not in any sense a battle, but merely an artillery duel. It was followed by a skirmish, in which 5000 infantry took part, and which ended by the Servians retreating into Alexinatz in an orderly manner. Two thirds of the Turkish army were not engaged in the fight at all. The results were considered to be an easy little victory for the Turks; but the town of Alexinatz was not entered because it was reported that the place was mined. Plenty of fresh troops were ready, but the Turkish commander was undecided. On the other hand, General Komakoff, the Servian Chief of the Staff, has sent to London, for the information of the press, a statement of the affair of Sept. 1 which tends considerably to reduce its importance. The Servian military position, in any case, would seem to be not desperate.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Feb. 7, 1876, of the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Lonsdale, late of Lowther Castle, Westmorland, of Barley Thorpe, Rutlandshire, and of Nos. 14 and 15, Carlton House-terrace, who died, on the 15th ult., at Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland, was proved on the 18th inst. by the Right Hon. Emily Susan, Dowager Countess of Lonsdale, the widow of the deceased, William Stuart Stirling Crawford, and James Lowther, M.P., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £3000 and his carriages and carriage horses; she is also to have the use of certain plate for life, and gets a jointure of £6000 per annum. For each of his three younger sons, Hugh Cecil, Charles Edwin, and Lancelot Edward, he provides portions of £50,000; and for each of his two daughters, Sybil Emily and Verena Maud, portions of £30,000; to his sisters, Lady Eleanor Cecily Clifton and Lady Augusta Mary Noel, he gives £10,000 each; to his nieces, Evelyn Emily Wood and Janet Little Wood, two thirds of £10,000 between them; to his two executors £1000 each; to each of his servants who have been five years in his employ the amount of two years' wages, and to those who have been ten years in his service the amount of four years' wages each. The residue of the personalty he leaves to his eldest son, who succeeds him in the title. All his real estate is devised to the use of his eldest son, St. George Henry, now Earl of Lonsdale, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male; and his copyhold and leasehold properties are settled in a similar manner. The deceased Earl has appointed his wife guardian of his children during their minorities.

The will and two codicils, dated Feb. 4 and June 20, 1863, and April 13, 1871, of Mrs. Emily Brown, late of No. 10, Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, and of Shirley Cottage, Maidenhead, who died on the 30th ult., were proved on the 16th inst. by Robert Elliott and Henry M'Lauchlan Backler, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund, No. 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, £3000; to the London Congregational Chapel Building Society, No. 7, Blomfield-street, £1000; to the Home Missionary Society, Blomfield-street, the London City Missionary Society, Red Lion-square, the Congregational Colonial Missionary Society, No. 4, Blomfield-street, the London Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, and the Baptist Home Missionary Society, both of No. 33, Moorgate-street, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Congregational Pastors' Insurance Aid Society, No. 4, Blomfield-street, £500 each; to the English Monthly Tract Society, No. 27, Red Lion-square, the Evangelical Alliance British Organisation, No. 7, Adam-street, Adelphi, the Independent College (called "New College"), Finchley-road, the Baptist College, Regent's Park (for training Baptist ministers), and Cheshunt College (founded by the late Countess of Huntingdon), £300 each; to the London Open-Air Missionary Society, Robert-street, Adelphi, £200; to the fund for the apprenticeship of dissenting ministers' sons (called the "Apprenticeship Society"), in Blomfield-street, to the Cripples' Home Institution, Hill-street, Dorset-square, and to the Irish Evangelical Society, No. 4, Blomfield-street, £100 each; and there are a considerable number of annuities and legacies to relatives and others. The residue of her property she leaves to her nephew, Joseph Silcock.

The will, dated Jan. 7, 1876, of Mr. George Brindley Acworth, late of Star Hill, Rochester, who died on the 19th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Mrs. Charlotte Emily Acworth, the widow, the Rev. William Pelham Acworth, the brother, and James Vincent Bell, M.D., the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves legacies to his wife, executors, and clerks, and the residue to his wife for life, or until her marriage again, and then to his children.

The will, dated July 22, 1876, of Mr. Thomas Congreve, late of the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, who died on the 12th ult., has been proved by the Rev. John Congreve, the brother, and John Edward Congreve, the

nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths to the governors of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution £1000, the legacy duty on which is to be paid out of his residuary personal estate.

## FINE ARTS.

## NATIONAL GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The efforts of our Australian brethren to foster art, their encouragement of its practice, and the steps they have taken, both here and at the Antipodes, to found a national gallery of New South Wales, have always had our warm interest and sympathy. The last object has at length been accomplished, though with a very modest beginning. An art-gallery was opened at Sydney on June 1 last, which is accessible to the public, without charge, two days of the week; and there, as here, students are admitted to copy on the remaining days. No better evidence could be adduced as to the stability and prosperity of the colony. Only when the rougher work of the pioneers of civilisation has been performed, and when a community begins to find time for rest, and begins to have some spare capital, can it afford to indulge in the acquisition of costly art-treasures, to cultivate art practically, and enjoy its refining influences. The mode in which this National Gallery has been formed has been described in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and some particulars cannot fail, we think, to be of interest. It was, then, the council of the Academy of Art to whom the public are indebted for the foundation of this institution. A degree of success appears to have been attained which entitles them to warm praise; for it is obvious that peculiar difficulties must have attended the task of forming a collection in Australia.

The gallery being once established, it will, doubtless, grow in favour; and, with the support of the rich colonists, Sydney will, by-and-by, be proud of its National Gallery. The result, thus far, is mainly attributed to the unwearied efforts of two gentlemen—Messrs. E. L. Montefiore and E. Du Faur. Parliamentary grants in aid of the purchase of pictures have been voted for the past two or three years, and the disposal of the money has been placed in the hands of Sir Alfred Stephens, Mr. J. R. Fairfax, and the two gentlemen we have named. The grants have been in two sums of £500 and a portion of £1000 voted to the Academy of Art, part of which the council agreed to expend in the purchase of pictures for the National Gallery. Subsequently £1000 has been sent to England for the purchase of pictures. Out of the first grant six water-colour drawings were purchased (for £400) by T. M. Richardson, Paul Naftel, O. W. Brierly, J. W. Wymper, J. H. Mole, and H. Brittan Willis. The choice of water-colour drawings in the first instance indicates a wise discretion on the part of the gentlemen commissioned to purchase for the trustees—viz., Messrs. N. Chevalier and C. M. Smith. For the sum expended, oil pictures worthy of a national gallery could hardly have been obtained; whereas, in water colours, art of merit sufficient for educational purposes, if not of high importance, is procurable. The next purchases were, we believe, from local artists—Conrad Martens and J. W. Curtis. The £1000 sent to England is to be expended in the purchase of pictures by living artists, and the number is to be limited to two or three; works, therefore, that will furnish good examples to colonial students may be expected. The first acquisition the trustees have made from this source is Mr. Dobson's picture, "Peace be to this house," which had been engraved. The pictures belonging specially to the Academy of Art at Sydney are only two—a landscape by Pignuet, presented by subscribers, and a portrait in chalk, by Powman, of Charles Dickens. Apropos of this modest academic collection, the *Sydney Herald* makes a rather amusingly-serious apology, and claims high consideration for the society and its labours notwithstanding.

But these are not the only paintings now available for the Art Gallery. Many private collectors have contributed their pictures on loan; and, as might be inferred from the infant state of the permanent collection, these constitute by no means the least attractive part of the gathering. Several of them are said to be well known; and a claim of being unique is made for one picture by our authority which, if not doubtful, involves a challenge of interest which may be taken up by some home connoisseurs. The picture in question is "no less than Rubens's great painting 'The Tribute Money.'" The owner of this picture claims that it has been possessed by his family for nearly forty years and known for more than sixty; and, although many inquiries and researches have been made, no similar painting has been traced in any European gallery. Now, we do not pretend to dispute respecting the probable genuineness of the picture; but we may say that persons far away from the centres of European criticism and sources for comparison are often misled as to their possessions being unique, if not also as to their genuineness. It is certainly well known that Rubens frequently painted different versions of the same subject himself, or partly himself, and that his scholars still more often produced, under his guidance, numerous copies scarcely distinguishable from the original. In the British Museum there is an old engraving by Lucas Vosterman, the elder (a very distinguished engraver, born at Antwerp in 1580, who was an intimate and cherished friend of Rubens, whose works he chiefly engraved in the highest style of art), which is a facsimile of this painting, with the omission of the right-hand figure and an interpolation of a distant face between those of St. Peter and the centurion. Now, is it not evident from these discrepancies that there was, and therefore doubtless remains, an original picture by Rubens which is not the one in Australia, though the claim of this last to genuineness is not thereby set aside? We fancy that the original of Vosterman's print is still in Antwerp, though we forget precisely where; at all events, as a school picture also we are satisfied the design is known, as well as through the engraving. Vosterman's engraving has been reproduced in "The Life of Christ," published by Black of Edinburgh. The "Tribute-Money" is lent to the Academy for the pupils to copy, and they are restricted to the copying of single heads, which is a sensible regulation.

On the 22nd inst. the bust of Canon Kingsley, executed by Mr. Woolner, was unveiled in Westminster Abbey. The ceremony, which was simple but impressive, was attended by Canon Duckworth, who succeeded Mr. Kingsley in his canonry, and by some relatives and friends of the deceased. After the bust had been unveiled by the eldest son, Mr. Maurice Kingsley, Canon Duckworth delivered a suitable address; at the close of which the ladies laid choice flowers before the memorial. Both as a likeness and a work of art the bust (which had already been exhibited at the Royal Academy) is one of Mr. Woolner's finest works. The singularly expressive features of Charles Kingsley have been represented with entire fidelity, but without that slight exaggeration which have rendered some of the sculptor's works more obviously striking. In the marble we find, or feel suggested, the intelligence, shrewdness, and sternness, as also the tender sympathy, humour, and benevolence with which they were tempered in the original. The likeness is rendered less immediately apparent by the absence of the small whisker worn by Mr. Kingsley, and it may be interesting to know that this has been omitted in accordance

with a theory of the sculptor. Mr. Woolner contends that either the beard or the smooth face may be represented, but that the whisker is a temporary fashion of no sculptural value. In this case the omission unquestionably gives greater simplicity and dignity to the contour of the face. The family and friends of Mr. Kingsley are satisfied with the fidelity of the bust in all essential particulars. The bust is placed in the Baptistery of the Abbey, which is rapidly becoming, as the Dean has said, "a new Poet's Corner." Against the same wall with the bust of Mr. Kingsley stands the bust of Mr. Maurice, whom he delighted to call his "dear master." Keble and Wordsworth find a place in the same chapel, and a stained-glass window presented to the Abbey by Mr. Child, of Philadelphia, contains figures of George Herbert and Cowper.

Sir George Bowyer has entered a plea for Temple Bar on the ground of its architectural merit—not as we understand, because he would have it retained in its present position. Few persons would now hold up that tottering structure as an object deserving admiration; but Sir George has in an eminent degree the courage of his opinions, and there is, in fact, some truth in what he says. If Temple Bar had remained in its primitive condition, well supported on each side, with no overtopping and overpowering Law Courts withdrawn from it, as it were, to leave it to crumble, it would not be considered altogether ugly, unsightly, clumsy, and abominable. But it has come to be regarded as an obstruction—which it undoubtedly is—as an incongruity, excrescence, and anachronism. Its use is no longer apparent, whilst it is certainly in the way. Its architecture will have no echo in or relation with the great new building rising by its side. For these and other reasons, no doubt, the Bar has been criticised as to its own independent architectural claims with some prejudice and injustice. It is forgotten that it was designed by the greatest of English architects, Sir Christopher Wren. He is said to have designed it after the model of Sansovino's "Bridge of Sighs" at Venice, with modifications. The beauty of that model arises as much from situation as intrinsic characteristics. And still more have poetry and art contributed to lend it interest and charm which would not otherwise have been attached to it. The conditions of the two structures are widely dissimilar; and if Sir Christopher took the Bridge of Sighs as a model he might just as well have taken the bridge over the Lido, or the façades of many Palladian churches. A distinctive feature is the scroll supports, and these are surely common enough in kindred works. The masses are distributed with that sense of proportion which is the essence of the classical architecture on which the Italian styles are founded. The four statues are freely treated and picturesque in effect; but, like all stone effigies of a certain age, they will not bear scrutiny as to their original sculptural merit. We shall only find broken noses, missing limbs, dilapidated clothes, wigs out of curl, and a general decay of texture; so that we can hardly decide as to whether they were fair specimens of stone sculpture originally. Another reason why Temple Bar is so completely out of favour is the disuse of its style of architecture. The tyranny of fashion is not so great over the modes of ladies dress as over the styles of architecture. There are very few specimens of the style to which Temple Bar belongs, and, the style being not understood, the specimens are not appreciated. But we agree with Sir George Bowyer that we cannot afford to lose any of these specimens entirely. Fashion will some day infallibly bring them into vogue again, even if they do not now serve as an effectual protest against the "grotesque and picturesque, and semi-Saracenic and modern Gothic, and incomprehensible styles now almost universally prevalent." Temple Bar must be removed, but it should not be demolished; its two hundred years of historical associations should protect it from that. Some of those associations are, it is true, anything but agreeable. Who has not thought with a shudder of the rows of heads with which the cornice was formerly garnished, heads not of ordinary criminals, but of persons accused, perhaps not always justly, of high treason. It was a horrid thought to place them there and leave them till they bleached in the sun and fell into the street; yet such was the barbarity of London down to within a hundred years ago. On the other hand, the customs and usages at this gate, especially the closing it and the parleying on the approach of Royalty, must be, however puerile some of the records or legends, dear to the municipal mind. One can easily understand the reluctance of the Common Council in parting with this sign of their privilege and authority, and their proposition the other day to retain the north and south walls, though the rest of the arch be removed. Even if demolished, they would have the site of so memorable a structure marked and preserved. This, however, would not accord with Mr. Street's original plan, his idea having been to throw a flying bridge from his Law Courts across the street without piers of support to cause any obstruction below. Temple Bar having to be removed, the question is, where shall it go? Many sites have been proposed; but any proposition to transfer it far from its present position would be absurd, and should not be entertained. On the whole, there could be no better spot than somewhere in the Temple district—say, one of the approaches from the Embankment. There is an extraordinary dearth of civic gates and arches of all kinds in London; no city in Europe is so poor in this respect, and we cannot afford to lose the one arch that has any historic significance.

The excess of light and its partial distribution in the Exhibition rooms of Burlington House, and the insufficiency of the means hitherto taken to modify and regulate the rays, having been generally felt, it is intended by the Royal Academy to form a committee to devise the best means of remedying these defects, and it is hoped that this may be accomplished before the next exhibition.

Sir Noel Paton has completed a picture entitled "The Good Shepherd," intended as a companion to "The Man of Sorrows," painted a year or two back. The canvas, like, of course, that of the pendent picture, is upright, the figure of Christ being lifesize. The Saviour stands in a bare and rugged landscape, with brambles and steep mountains—not safe pasturage for stray sheep. In His left hand He holds a shepherd's crook, whilst His right supports at His side a lamb that He has rescued from the thorny branches at His feet, the limbs of the lamb bearing bleeding marks from the lacerating spines. The head of the Shepherd is bowed in pity towards the object of His care—typifying the compassionate mercy He is ready to extend to suffering human creatures entangled in the snares of sin and sorrow. The treatment of the figure of Christ is intelligent without pretending to novelty. The type neither conforms closely to, nor departs widely from, that of tradition, but the expression is full of feeling; the customary blue and red robes are retained, as also the halo round the head. It need scarcely be added that the draughtsmanship and execution are most careful and elaborate throughout.

An exhibition is being organised in Paris to represent all the various branches of manufacture that contribute to the production of books, newspapers, and manuscripts. Specimens will be included of printing, calligraphy, paper, engraving on wood, metal, &c., lithographs and chromolithography, and different kinds of binding. The products of every age and country will be comprised, from the Egyptian papyrus and



ancient tablets of wax and ivory to the modern volume and journal of to-day. An equally comprehensive illustration of the bookbinder's art is to be afforded, ranging from the massive mediæval tome bound in iron to the paper-covered contemporary French literature. The exhibition is to be held in the Palais des Champs Elysées, in succession to that of tapestry so successfully organised by the Union Central des Arts.

An exhibition somewhat analogous to the last named is about to be opened at Prague. This will consist of a very extensive collection of periodical publications and autographs of distinguished persons. Italy and Spain have contributed very largely to this gathering, the Typographical Society of Madrid having sent copies of several hundred journals, including a specimen of the first journal printed in Spain, in 1661; and Milan a collection of more than 1200 Italian journals and other periodicals, together with a very interesting series of autographs.

Mr. Bruckman, of Southampton-street, has sent us specimen sheets of a magnificent illustrated edition of Goethe's "Faust," now in course of publication. The illustrations are by the eminent painter Professor Kreling, a pupil of Kaulbach, late director of the Academy of Arts, Nuremberg, who died soon after the completion of this important work. The illustrations will consist of seventy-eight wood engravings and fourteen permanent photographs, the whole from compositions by Professor Kreling. The photographs from the artist's oil-paintings were produced from Mr. Bruckman's photographic department, Munich. Professor Kreling retains in his designs some of his master's grandiose character, but he is more elaborate and inventive in detail. The woodcuts from the designs are excellent. The text will be given in the German original and in the admirable translation of Mr. Theodore Martin. The work appears in folio size, but will be published in two styles of binding, both, however, bearing a special design by the illustrator. A word of special praise is due to the typography, which may be instanced as a specimen of the perfection to which the art is brought in our own day. The printing is the work of Mr. Wilkins, of the Elzevir Press, Castle-street, who was for many years managing partner of the Chiswick Press.

### NEW BOOKS.

A terrible tale of Nemesis, told with a superabundance of verbiage and with a lack of pace, though with some fire and force, and not without flowers of eloquence, of imagery, of tenderness, and of description, is slowly unfolded in the tragedy of *The Soldier of Fortune*, by J. Leicester Warren, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.). There is upon the titlepage a quotation which admirably intimates the subject of the drama—"Had Zimri peace who slew his master?" For "the soldier of fortune," one Conrad, slays his master, Sigismund, an aged King, marries his master's daughter, Adelheid, and, usurping the throne, comes to anything but a peaceful and edifying end, so far as the conclusion of the play is concerned, although there is no reason why when the curtain has "slowly" fallen he should not get up from where he lies and live happily ever after, ultimately dying, like the great but sinful Launcelot, "a holy man." The tragedy is in five acts, and is divided into two parts; the scene is laid "in the capital of Sigismund's kingdom in Germany, and in or near a ruined castle on its northern frontiers," and the time is "the last twenty years of the sixteenth century." The first part consists of two acts, at the end whereof Conrad, the soldier of fortune, is with surprising suddenness proclaimed King in the place of Sigismund, whom he has permitted to be murdered by one Raban, a scribe, deformed in body and depraved in mind, but a most determined scoundrel. Ten years "are supposed to elapse between the first and second part;" and in the opening scene of the third act "enter Conrad and Adelheid, as King and Queen," and their conversation soon makes it evident that Nemesis, in the form of treason, is already dogging the steps of him who slew his master, and egging on the new King and Queen to the hopeless task of trying to remove their causes of fear by a series of semi-judicial murders, commenced with the infiction upon Raban of a not unmerited death, though dealt by the hand of ingratitude. Nemesis soon proceeds further, and enlists in her service the green-eyed monster. For Conrad, like Charles IX. of France and other Kings, seeking rest and finding none, has recourse to violent hunting, by night as well as by day, if by any means he may win sleep for his weary eyelids. And Adelheid, unsuspecting of the future, encourages him, and bids him go forth, with her love to guard him as a shield. Alas! for that love; it has no power at all. Conrad, benighted, is hospitably entertained at a ruinous baronial hall, where he encounters Violet von Minden; and from that moment the star of Adelheid declines, till she becomes a wretched, forsaken, insulted wife, while Violet is removed to the royal palace and queens it in the true Queen's stead. Conrad, moreover, after the fashion of the veterans at Capua, grows more and more effeminate and unwarlike beneath the influence of voluptuous surroundings; and so the important town of Arnheim, beleaguered by the foe, seeks aid in vain from the once heroic Conrad. He who would once have flown to arms and rid himself of his enemies by means of his good sword, snatches greedily at the proposals of diplomacy, and hopes to save himself from impending disaster by espousing his baby- heir, the son of himself and Adelheid, to "the no less infant heiress" of his neighbour, King Raymond. Then comes the catastrophe. The ceremony of espousal is to take place in a cathedral, "gorgeously decked and illuminated;" the cradles of the high contracting parties, with the infants lying in them, are deposited in their places; the Archbishop, at Adelheid's vehement appeal, refuses to proceed with the rite; Adelheid draws back the curtain of her baby's cradle and shows him—dead. She explains that she has poisoned him, and that a portion of the poison with which she made away with him is working within herself, so that she has but a short space to live. After a while, therefore, she "sinks back exhausted on the ground," and ultimately dies. Meanwhile a messenger has come in announcing the death of the Countess Violet; and subsequently there arrives another messenger to tell that "Arnheim is taken, sacked, and overthrown." A captain adjures Conrad to bethink him of his old prowess, rouse himself, and lead his faithful soldiers forth to rescue Arnheim; but the King, flinging himself on the body of Adelheid, answers, "I cannot lead you now!" And so "the curtain falls slowly;" but whether the King ever gets up again is left uncertain. At any rate, the end, it must be acknowledged, is sufficiently tragic; and the course of Nemesis is fully exemplified. As to the manner in which the drama is handled, there can be but little doubt that it was intended to be read rather than acted. There is neither enough of variety in the speakers nor enough of rapidity in the movement to make such a play tolerable upon the boards; besides which, it is of too great length. It is divided, for the most part, into a series of dialogues—first, between Sigismund and his wife, Queen Bertha, who talk at a length and with a garrulity quite in accordance with the age of one and the sex of the other, but beyond the limits of such patience as could be expected of an audience;

next, between Conrad and Sigismund, Conrad and Adelheid, Conrad and Sigismund again, Conrad and Raban, and so on to the end of the chapter, without that frequent interchange and interruption on the part of several interlocutors which not only shows mastery in the art of dialogue, but tends to vivacity and to the reader's or hearer's relief, at the same time that it interferes with undue length and is more true to life. In fact, the play is, even to read, a little wearisome as a whole; but, if it were read in detached portions, there are many scenes which would arrest attention and command admiration. Indeed, when the effect produced by a perusal of isolated passages is reflected upon, the inclination is to admit that the author is to seek in little or nothing but the art of putting his work together and the faculty of "cutting it short." Beauty abounds; but, unfortunately, words abound also.

In choosing for dramatic treatment a subject which is not only historical but popular, there is the great advantage of at once enlisting sympathy or antipathy at the outset and of having a substratum of ready-made interest to work upon; but, even if it were not so, there would probably be some difficulty in escaping, if escape were even desirable, from the spell exercised by such realisation of scenes and characters, and such verbal expression and description as are to be found in *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, by Aubrey de Vere (Henry S. King and Co.), which is fitly entitled "a dramatic poem." Not for the play-goer, on many accounts, but chiefly, perhaps, on the ground of unsuitable length, can it be supposed to have seen the light; but, read in the closet, it will assuredly gratify the play-reader. And the more gratification will be derived in proportion as the reader has been a thoughtful student of English history and is familiar with the causes and incidents of the famous quarrel between Henry II., King of England, and "the steel-mailed cleric," the proud priest, as some men count pride, the hot-headed but stout-hearted Archbishop, whom some call Thomas Becket, and others Thomas à Becket, and others, if it so please them, Saint Thomas à Becket. It will be well, too, if the readers not only have at their fingers' ends the question of the "royal customs" for which King Henry was so keen and against which Becket was so dead set, but have also been in the habit of sketching in fancy both the outward forms and the inward natures of the men and women, whether Royal and Imperial, as King Henry and King Louis, and Queen Eleanor and the Empress Matilda, or ecclesiastics, or warriors, and nuns, who figured, or may be supposed to have figured, prominently or in the background, when the strife began, and waxed, and culminated between imperious King and stubborn Primate. For thus it will be most readily perceived and admitted with what verisimilitude the author, from his point of view, has delineated the characteristics of his personages, and with what propriety he has assigned the attributes, whether of majesty, dignity, simplicity, gentleness, levity, craft, baseness, or whatever other quality there is which may be supposed to have distinguished the various actors in the various scenes. Of acts there are five; and the scene shifts from England to France. The first act opens with the election of Thomas à Becket to the primacy, and ends with a solemn adjuration addressed by Henry of Winton to the newly-made Archbishop of Canterbury, who, as solemnly, replies that he has made his choice "betwixt an earthly and a heavenly King," meaning, of course, in plain English, that he defies King Henry and the "royal customs." By the end of the second act the quarrel between King and Primate has reached such a pitch that Becket flies for refuge to France. In the third act there are some very sweet, pathetic, poetical passages between the Empress Matilda and a nun called Idonea, or Idonea de Lisle, an orphan who had been persecuted by the mercenary attentions of De Broc, a renegade monk, and whom Becket's sister and Becket's authority had for a while cherished and protected. In the fourth act specious friendship is patched up between King Henry and his Primate, and Becket prepares, with gloomy forebodings, for his return to England. Those forebodings, at the commencement of the fifth act, are confirmed by warnings and visions; but still he insists upon going forward to his doom. What that doom is to be is powerfully foreshadowed in the short seventh scene of the fifth and last act, when one of the interlocutors describes how King Henry, in his fury, makes a passionate appeal to his barons, and, straightway, without a word, "from that mute hall four knights forth strode—Fitz-Urse, de Tracy, Moreville, Richard Brito." The end is at hand; and in the twelfth and last scene the "traitor," by thrust of murderous swords, is abruptly metamorphosed into the martyr. The drama, be it repeated, must be read thoughtfully and by the light of sufficient historical study, else many a point will be missed and many a beauty will be lost. And this can be least afforded in the case of a composition from which, of necessity, there is, except hatred, an almost total absence of the warmest passions common to all human beings. The objects of ambition, or duty, or policy, may be, of course, pursued as devotedly and as passionately as any other; but the pursuers do not excite universal sympathy so surely as it is excited by other persons actuated by other motives.

No less an authority than Mr. Max Müller vouches for the importance of *Myths and Songs from the South Pacific*, by the Rev. William Wyatt Gill, B.A. (Henry S. King and Co.); but it cannot be discovered that either Mr. Max Müller or anybody else, whether in a preface or anywhere else, will vouch for the readability of the volume, in the sense in which ordinary readers understand readability. "It contains much," we are assured by its learned sponsor, "that in itself will deeply interest all those who have learned to sympathise with the world and have not forgotten that the child is the father of the man; much that will startle those who think that metaphysical conceptions are incompatible with downright savagery; much also that will comfort those who hold that God has not left Himself without a witness, even among the lowest outcasts of the human race;" but it is not among the three classes mentioned that one would look for that mainstay of authors, publishers, and libraries, who is commonly called the general reader. At the same time, if that estimable person could be induced to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what Mr. Gill has collected in his book, such a result would tend to mental and moral profit on the part of the superficial being submitting to so unusual a process. It is, however, to "the student of ethnology" chiefly that the work is likely to recommend itself; and for him, almost alone, it appears to have been intended. The writer has been "for twenty-two years a missionary in the Hervey Group, a small cluster of islands in the South Pacific;" and "he has sought to reproduce, as nearly as possible, the traditional beliefs of a small section of the widely-scattered Polynesian family." Those creeds were the groundwork of an ethical system which cannot be regarded as satisfactory, as it seems to have led to "unceasing and pitiless war, unbridled and unblushing profligacy." It is just possible that, as "correct knowledge of these 'mysteries' was possessed only by the priests and 'wise men' of the different tribes," the exponents of the creeds rather than the creeds themselves were responsible for the evils that appear to have flowed from "the actual working of these false ethics."

It may be assumed that a different system now prevails, for Mr. Max Müller speaks of Mr. Gill's book as "an account of a religion and mythology which were still living in the island of Mangaia when Mr. Gill went there as a missionary twenty-two years ago, and which, as they died away before his eyes, he carefully describes to us from what he saw himself, from what the last depositaries of the old faith told him, and from what was recorded of it in sacred songs, which he gives us in the original, with literal translations." The first of these translations is a "dramatic song of creation," which does not bear any striking resemblance to the account given in Genesis; but the most interesting specimens are, probably, those to be found in the ninth chapter, entitled "Veëtini; or, the Immortality of the Soul," for it appears that the benighted islanders, even before the days of Captain Cook or of the missionaries, had their own ingenuous notions of a spiritual existence continued after death. The fable or allegory of Veëtini is not so puerile and absurd as many another prevalent, once upon a time, among the Polynesians; and it has a little more of poetic charm. Veëti, son of Theva and his wife Manga, was remarkable for having been "the first who ever died a natural death in Mangaia," a fact, or fiction, which speaks volumes for the state of things brought about by the ethical system hereinbefore alluded to. His parents and his lovely sister, Tiki, together with more distant relatives, "instituted those signs of mourning and funeral games which were ever afterwards observed amongst these islanders." Not content with blackening their faces and cutting off their hair, they "slashed their bodies with shark's teeth, and wore only 'pakoko,' or native cloth, dyed red in the sap of the candle-nut tree, and then dipped in the black mud of a taro-patch," so as to produce a very offensive and highly appropriate smell, "symbolical of the putrescent state of the dead." Round their heads they wore "common fern, singed with fire to give it a red appearance;" they sang a dirge in "four varieties," and they danced a "mourning dance." They would not believe that the dead had departed for ever; they sought him towards the north, but in vain; they sought him towards the west, once more in vain; they sought him towards the south, but still in vain; lastly, they sought him towards the east, and, lo! as the sun rose, there was discerned on the ocean a speck, "which, as the sun advanced on its course, grew larger and drew nearer," and the speck developed into Veëtini, like to and yet different from his former self. He explained that he had been allowed to come from the under world to comfort his parents, and teach "mortals how to make offerings of food to please the dead." But he might not stay, and with the sunset he disappeared for ever. Some of the songs refer to the disagreeable subject of human sacrifices, and a preliminary reason is given "why human sacrifices were offered;" but the reason will not commend itself for its sufficiency to people who differ in opinion from the King of the Cannibal Islands. Ronzo had some ground for thinking his godhead slighted by the sacrifice of a rat, but between a rat and a human being there is a vast field for choice, if the deities thirst for some kind of blood. On the whole, one would say that the volume of myths and songs, though intensely interesting, perhaps, to the ethnologist, philologist, and student of legendary lore, will be pronounced by ordinary readers just a little dry.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Recent publications from the house of Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. include some agreeable vocal pieces, from among which may be specified "Ocean Voices" and "Summer Friends," two songs by Ciro Pinsuti, the first named of which combines a flowing and well-sustained melody, with an effective and varied accompaniment; the other being of a somewhat more declamatory kind, with changes of tempo. Both lie within a moderate compass of voice. Mr. A. S. Gatty's song, "When I remember," although simple and easy, both in the voice part and the pianoforte accompaniment, is very expressive of the lines (by Jean Ingelow) of which it is a setting. Another of Messrs. Cocks's publications deserves mention—a sacred song, "He will remember thee," by J. L. Gilbert, in which there is much serious sentiment. It will suit either a mezzo-soprano or a contralto voice. In a similar tone of feeling is Mr. Berthold Tours's song, "The Message to Heaven," which bears the stamp of a cultivated musician, both in its melody and in the accompaniment. This is also published by the same firm.

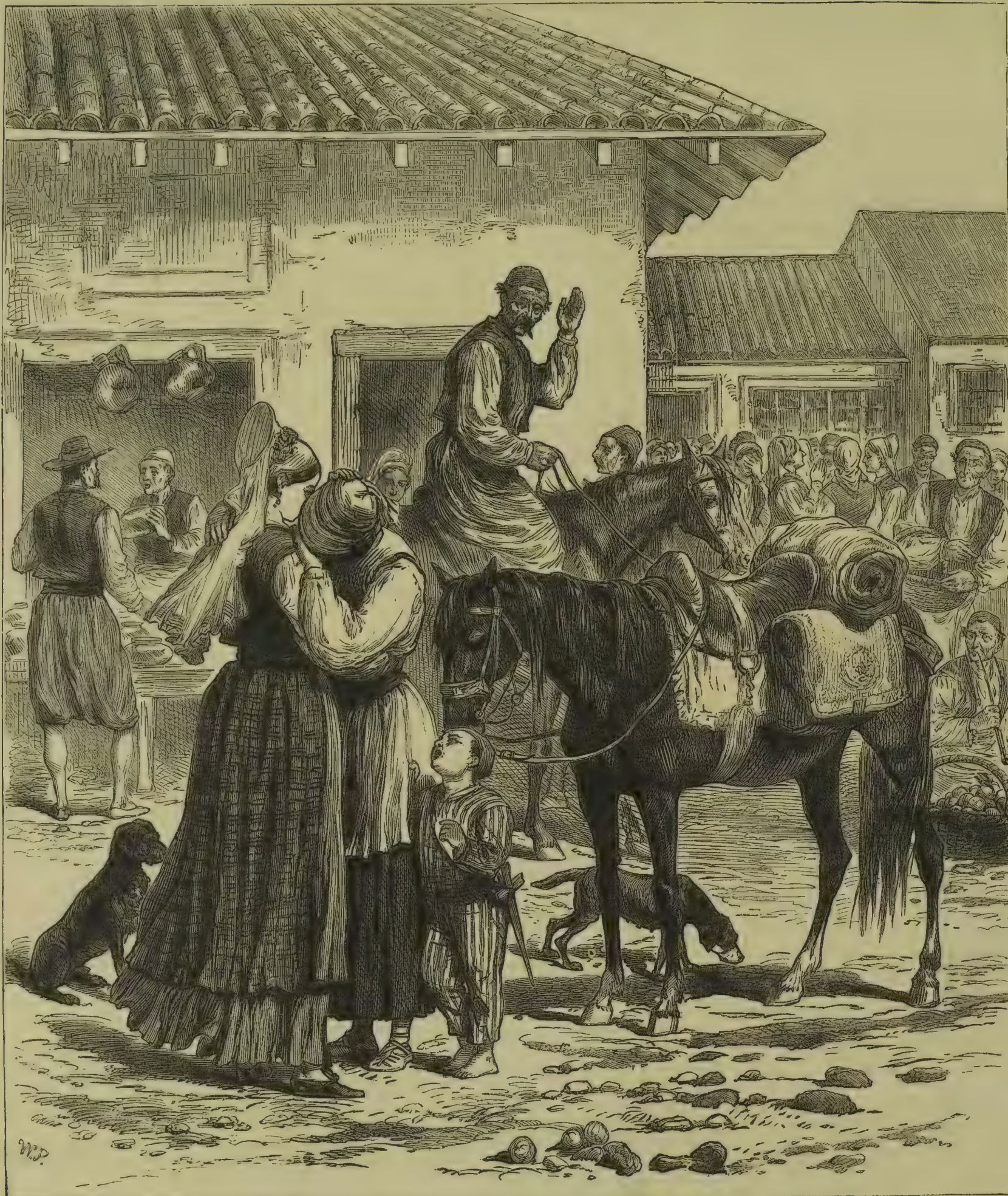
"You love me not" is a very effective setting, by E. Poulton Casano, of some characteristic lines by Charles Mackay. The melody is well marked, alternating between nine-eight and three-four time; and the accompaniment is well written in its contrasted effects. The song is available for voices of all grades and capacities. It is published by Messrs. Weekes and Co.

Lord Carlingford, in opening the annual session of the Radstock Working Men's Institute, on Monday, congratulated his audience on the unspeakable benefit which the country enjoyed from possessing a free and healthy press, and said that one of the greatest examples of its power and enterprise was the manner in which it had placed before the country the information respecting the atrocities in Bulgaria, and the views of leading men thereon.

The Duke of Cambridge paid an official visit to Woolwich last Saturday. He was received at the station by Major-General D'Aguilar, commandant of the garrison, and went at once to the Arsenal. His Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to the common, where he was received by a salute of twenty-one guns. The troops were drawn up in three lines along the whole length of the common. Some time having been occupied in the inspection, a march-past was about to take place; but, a heavy shower coming on, the soldiers were ordered into barracks.

The business of the Iron and Steel Institute at Leeds ended on Thursday week, Mr. W. Menelaus presiding. A paper on The Utilisation of Blast Furnace Slag, with its Heat, for the Manufacture of Glass, was read by Mr. Britten, of Redhill, Surrey. He said that, in experiments which have been made, some hundreds of specimens of glass have been produced, and many different kinds of slag tested, but all with the same encouraging result. A discussion arose on the subject of taking molten iron direct from the blast furnaces for steel-making purposes. After several members had expressed their opinion, the president said that they would have to work the steel furnaces on Sundays, and he saw no reason why they should not make steel on Sundays as well as pig-iron. The institute considered the invitation from the Motala Ironworks, Sweden, for the institute to visit that country next summer, and hold its provincial meeting there. A strong feeling in favour of accepting the invitation was expressed by several members. It was ultimately resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the council, who will ascertain the views of the members by circular, and act accordingly. Several papers were read.—The following day was devoted to excursions to the Lincolnshire iron district, to Barnsley, and to Kirkstall Forge and Abbey.



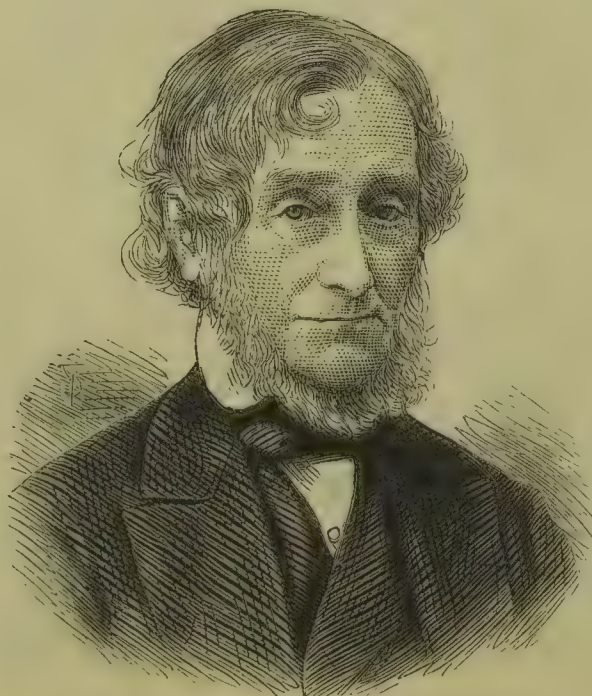


THE WAR IN SERBIA: MOURNING FOR THE DEAD—A STREET SCENE AT BELGRADE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

### THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN.

The removal of this huge piece of artillery from Woolwich Arsenal to Shoeburyness, for the experimental firing practice begun in the last three days of this week, was a mechanical operation of rather striking character. Our illustration on the front page of this week's Number shows the hoisting of the ponderous weapon by the Armstrong hydraulic crane, at the Arsenal Pier, to put it on board the barge Magog, which conveyed it to Shoeburyness. The embarkation was safely performed on Tuesday week, and it may be interesting to describe the structure and action of the hydraulic crane. It stands at the end of one of the two arms of the newly-built iron-girder pier at Woolwich Arsenal. The crane is powerful enough to lift and place a weight of 100 tons. We find the following description of it in a daily paper:—

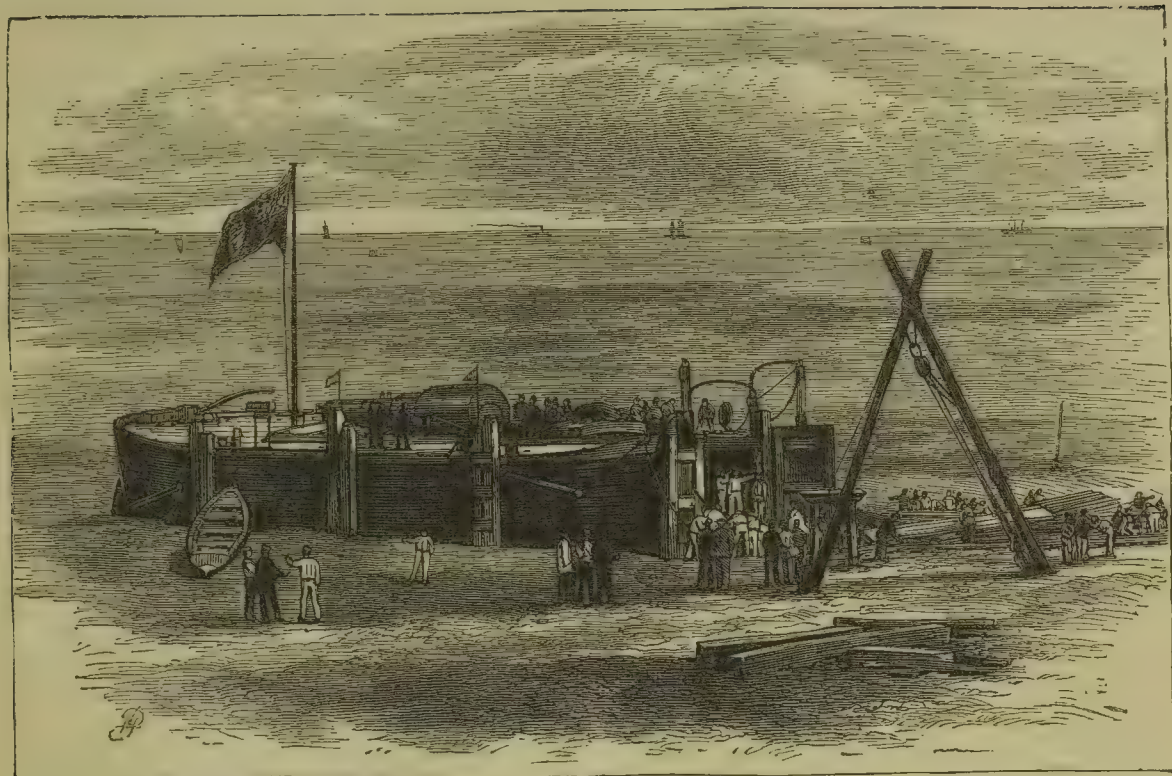
A massive cast-iron column or cylinder, 6 ft. in diameter, rises up from the bed of the river, and bears the pivot of the crane on its summit. This cylinder terminates at its base in a screw 9 ft. 6 in. in diameter, by which it is screwed into the gravel. Ranged round this central column, so as to form a circle, are twelve cast-iron pillars, 5 ft. in diameter, bearing on their summits an immense annular girder, forming a circle 36 ft. across. This girder or ring of iron is connected with the central column by twelve cast-iron radial girders, so that the entire arrangement bears some resemblance to a gigantic wheel lying horizontally. A similar set of radial girders is at the base of the structure. The crane is supported on an iron-girder platform, about 40 ft. in length, which stretches across the circular space. This platform, occupying the diameter



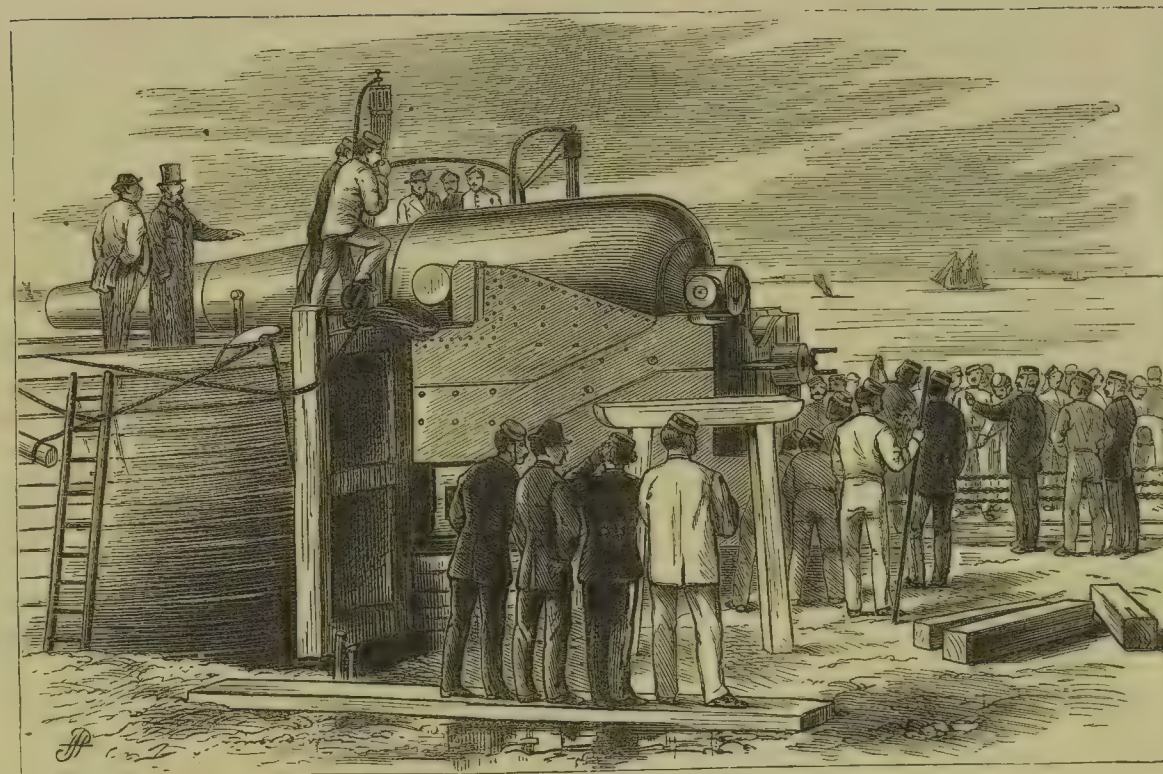
THE LATE EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

of the circle, is pivoted on the central column. Beneath each of its extremities are four massive cast-iron wheels or "live rollers," which travel on the upper edge of the annular girder, serving at once to support and rotate the platform and crane. The machine is moved by hydraulic power, supplied by water under a pressure of 700 pounds on the square inch. One of Sir W. Armstrong's "accumulators" is stationed in the Arsenal, and supplies water at this pressure to twenty-five cranes on the Arsenal wharf and piers, as well as to many of smaller size scattered through the various buildings. The water under this pressure (originating in steam power) is utilised in the 100-ton crane through the medium of three working cylinders, like those of a steam-engine, but with a diameter of only 4 in. Four levers rising up through the platform of the crane put the whole mechanism at the command of the engineer. We have spoken of the cast-iron wheels which rest on the annular girder and support the platform. These wheels are 4 ft. in diameter, with a face or breadth (corresponding to the tyre of an ordinary wheel) of 15 in. Four of these wheels support the rear end of the platform, where the counter-weight rests. The counter-weight, designed to maintain the equilibrium of the crane and platform, is a mass of metal weighing about 120 tons. Two of the four wheels which run under what may be termed the forward extremity of the platform are made to rotate by the action of the working cylinders taking effect on toothed wheels. The rotation thus effected serves to traverse the whole machine, so that it may sweep round in a circle. The lifting is effected by a chain passing over an enormous jib, formed of wrought-iron girders on the box principle. What is termed the "rake" of the crane—that is to say, the length to

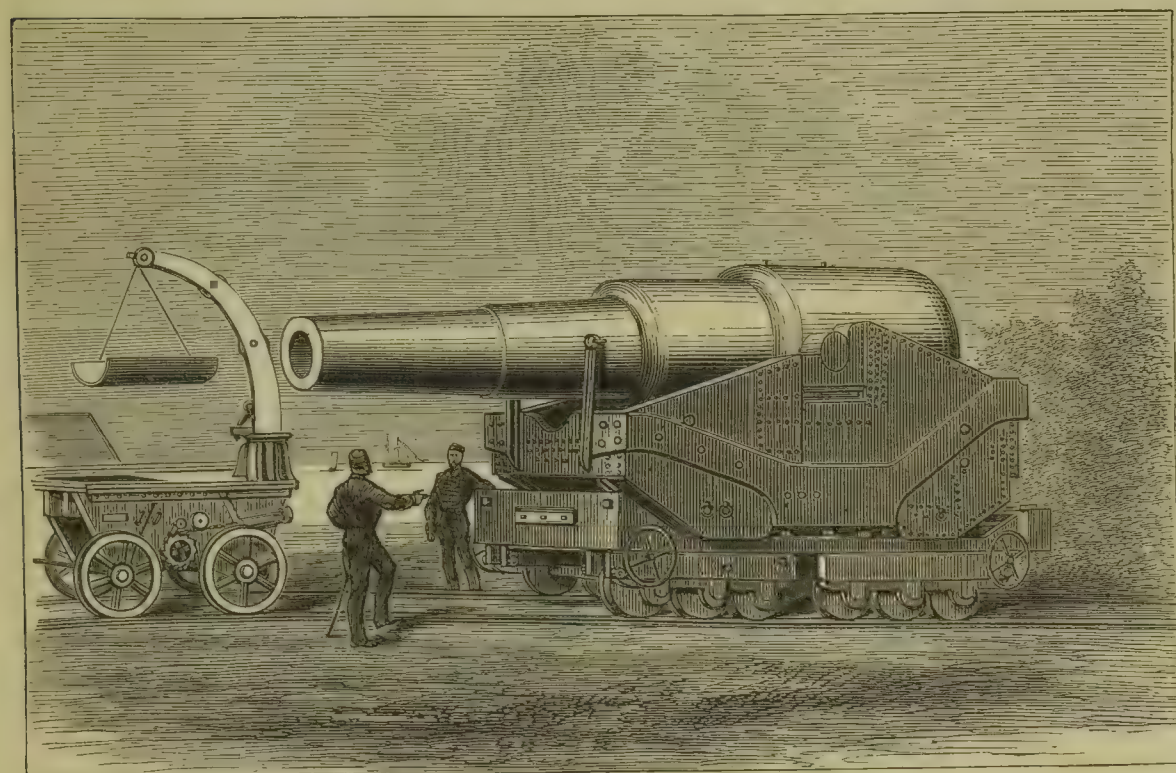




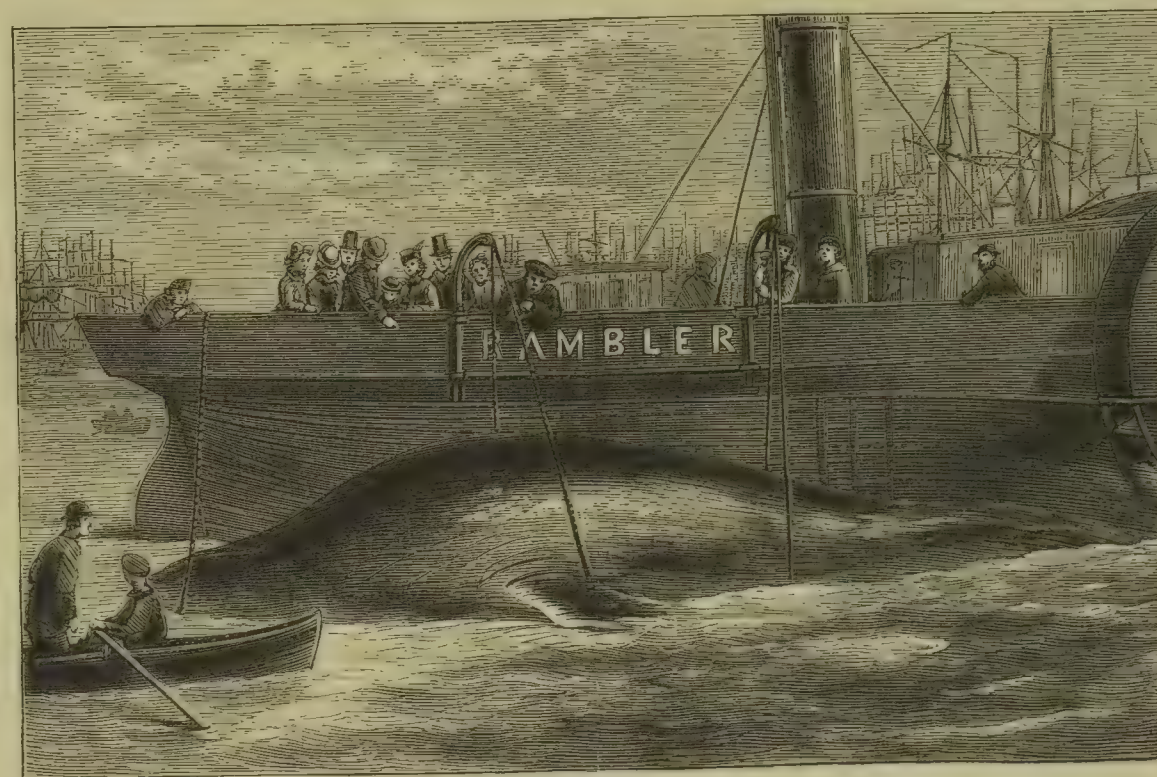
MAGOG BARGE, WITH THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN, AT SHOEBURYNESS.



THE GUN BEING HAULED OUT OF THE BARGE.



THE GUN IN FIRING POSITION.



A WHALE IN THE RIVER TYNE.



which it will reach from the centre of the traversing circle—is 48 ft. It lifts to a height of 30 ft. above the pier-deck, and the length of the chain—which passes several times through an immense sheave-block—admits of a fall 30 ft. below the deck. The multiplication produced by the intervention of the sheave-block, of course, diminishes the strain on the chain in the same degree that it increases the efficiency of the lifting power.

The 81-ton gun, on its twelve-wheeled carriage, having been brought on to the iron pier, was propelled forward on the railway until it came under the head of the crane jib. Two slings were then placed round the gun, one passing under the chase and the other round the cascabel. The slings were of new rope, 15 in. in circumference, made at Chatham for this express purpose, and tested up to ninety tons. The slings being hooked to the lifting chain, the machinery of the crane was set to work, and the enormous gun rose steadily from its carriage until it was suspended in the air at a considerable height above the pier. The operation was performed without the slightest appearance of difficulty, and with so little noise that the mental impression was rather that of perfect silence. While the gun remained motionless in mid-air the scene was a very striking one. Colonel Younghusband, Major Maitland, Mr. Fraser, and numerous officers belonging to the Explosives Committee and Heavy Gun Committee were present, and viewed the proceedings with much interest. The gun was lowered gently and quietly on to a sort of extemporised cradle, composed of balks of timber. The barge which was to bear the huge gun away to Shoeburyness was lying alongside the pier. Rails were laid on false keels at the bottom of the hull. The gun-carriage, weighing with its two six-wheeled bogies as much as fifty tons, was first lifted by the great crane, and laid at the bottom of the barge, the wheels of the bogies resting on the rails. The gun was then lifted and placed on the carriage. The barge was made to open at the bow with a pair of doors or gates. This barge was towed to Shoeburyness by a couple of steam-tugs, and was laid ashore at high water on a timber cradle supported on concrete. When the tide had sufficiently fallen the doors or gates at the bow were opened, and the gun was hauled out on its carriage by means of two 10-ton hauling crabs, up a railway incline of one in twelve. These arrangements were under the control of the Heavy Gun Committee, and were carried out by Mr. J. Hay, the Arsenal Inspector of Machinery.

One of the three illustrations on a page of this Supplement shows the appearance of the Magog barge, with the great gun on board, while lying at Shoeburyness. The sketch being taken at low water, the arrangements made for the reception of the barge and its unloading are easily seen. Two special landing-places have been prepared, one at the east side of the station, for the range and accuracy experiments, the other on the south-west side, close to which a target is erected which the gun will fire at in the second course of experimental practice. At the east landing is a gridiron constructed of long spars, on which the barge was to settle; and a concrete jetty, 20 ft. long and 9 ft. wide, on which rails were laid to connect with those in the barge, and to convey the gun 120 ft. to the firing-platform. This platform is 30 ft. in length, and has been constructed after the plan of the one laid by Colonel Scratchley at the Royal Arsenal proof-butts. It is built of brickwork, with heavy wrought-iron girders to carry a rail weighing 105 lb. to the yard. Beyond the platform is a recoil-line 80 ft. long. At the south-west landing the preparations are less permanent, as the number of rounds will be limited, but there is a special jetty and firing-platform of similar description. The east firing-platform commands a measured range of six thousand yards, in the direction of the Maplin Light.

The barge Magog, with the gun, the carriage, and loading-truck on board, was brought to the east landing-place at high tide on Thursday week, and was carefully placed on the grid-iron as the sea retired. Shortly before midnight the Royal Engineers completed the tramway connecting the rails on shore with those on board, and at six o'clock next morning the gates in the bows of the vessel were opened for the first time since the launch. Four powerful windlasses, firmly bedded on shore, were then manned by numerous hands, ropes were attached to the rings of the gun-carriage, and it was drawn slowly up the landing slope about 20 ft. on to the firing platform, where it finally rested at half-past eight, the operation of landing having occupied two hours and a half. Colonel Fisher, the Commandant, then reported to the select committee under the Director of Artillery that the gun was ready to fire.

The barge has gone back to Woolwich, for some alterations to strengthen the bows, but will return to Shoeburyness to take the gun on board again and carry it to the western landing, where the second part of the trials—the penetration of the armour-plated target—will take place. The committee has applied to the Admiralty for the use of Government steamers to "keep the ground" at the range and warn roving vessels to keep out in the channel. This is desirable, not only for the sake of the experiments, but to prevent accidents, as small craft might cross the range four or five miles away, and not be seen from the firing-points.

### A WHALE IN THE TYNE.

A correspondent at North Shields, Mr. John Park, has sent us the sketch of a singular incident there last week. He says, writing on Saturday:—"The night before last a whale was found, dead, floating at sea off the Coquet. It was found by the steam-tug Rambler, Captain Hilder, who got his tow-rope round its tail and towed it into the Tyne, where it still remains. It measures nearly 50 ft. in length. It is exciting great interest here, and it is visited by people from all the country round about, anxious to see this monster of the deep. I send you a sketch of the whale as it now lies." A whale was brought into the Frith of Forth in like manner three or four years ago.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided to renew for a further period of seven years their contract for the Government printing with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.

At the Trades' Union Congress at Newcastle, on Thursday week, resolutions were passed referring to tailors, the Truck Act, the Employers and Workmen Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, the representation of labour in Parliament, and other matters. In the course of the discussion on the subject of the Merchant Shipping Act, Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., stated that he had a list of 2400 vessels that had not been surveyed for a number of years. Next day Mr. Broadhurst, of London, was elected secretary of the Parliamentary committee. It was decided by vote that the Congress should meet next year at Leicester. A resolution was moved to pledge the Congress to oppose the extension of piecework. There was, however, much difference of opinion on the subject, and a motion to proceed to the next business was passed. A resolution in favour of arbitration was adopted. The Congress brought their proceedings to a close on Saturday. The principal subjects of discussion were the extension to seamen of the benefits of the law of contract, the examination of engine and boiler tenders as to competency, and the employment of soldiers in harvesting.

## MUSIC.

### THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The specialty of last week was the production, on Thursday, for the first time in this country, of an English version of Adolphe Adam's "Giralda," a three-act work, originally brought out at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1850, being among the latest of his compositions. Adam was born at Paris, in 1803, and was a pupil of the Conservatoire, having had, among other advantages, that of receiving instruction from Boieldieu. Adam achieved early success by his "Le Chalet" (1834), "Le Postillon de Longjumeau" (1836), and "Le Brasseur de Preston" (1838), which were followed by many other operas, more or less favourably received; the list closing with the little opéra-bouffe, "Les Pantins de Violette," in 1856, the year of the composer's death.

Adam's style is thoroughly French, abounding in bright, vivacious melody and strongly-marked and piquant rhythm, and never otherwise than refined, even in the midst of its utmost impulsiveness. In many portions of "Giralda" the composer's best powers are displayed. The book of the opera is by M. Scribe, and the plot consists of a series of involvements and equivokes such as usually formed the staple of that author's librettos. The scene is laid in Spain. Giralda, supposed to be a humble village maiden, but in reality the daughter of a nobleman of fallen fortunes, is betrothed, against her will, to Gines, a loutish farmer and miller. She has given her heart to an unknown cavalier, whom she has casually encountered—Don Manuel—who, from some political cause, is seeking concealment. In order to obtain the hand of Giralda he bribes Gines to let him take the place of the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony, favoured by the obscurity of the room in which it takes place. The sudden arrival of the King and Queen on a pilgrimage to St. Jacques of Compostella causes the flight of Don Manuel; and hereon ensues a series of adventures in which the King and his attendant courtier are alternately mistaken by Giralda for her husband, until she becomes a prey to doubt and anxiety. These equivokes are amusingly maintained, giving rise to suspicion and jealousy on the part of the Queen. All comes right, however, in the end—as usual in such dramatic involvements—and Don Manuel and Giralda are recognised as husband and wife, and received at Court.

The music, as already implied, sparkles throughout with vivacious melody; and the orchestral writing is superior to that in some of its composer's earlier works. Some slightness of texture is observable in the finales and the larger concerted pieces; and a little further compression than that exercised on the first night may be beneficially exercised. Mlle. Ida Corani, as Giralda, sang with great effect, especially in the florid bravura passages in the finales to the second and third acts, and in the cavatina, "Though pomp around me may be showing," which was encored. Her performance generally was characterised by much neatness of execution and refinement of style, her shake being particularly good. Miss Josephine Yorke was a very satisfactory representative of the Queen, and gave the music of the part with good effect, particularly the couplets, "The Queen am I." Mr. Nordblom was painstaking as Don Manuel, one of his most effective displays having been in the air, "Oh! dream of love," with obligato violin, finely played by Mr. Carrodus. Mr. F. H. Celli, as the King, was very successful, and was greatly applauded in several instances, prominent among which was the demonstration after his delivery of the air, "Angel of Light." Mr. Charles Lyall was a thoroughly satisfactory representative of the stolid Gines, and Mr. Aynsley Cook gave an amusingly farcical version of the King's attendant noble, Don Japhet. Among the best of the concerted pieces may be specified—the pretty duet for Giralda and Don Manuel, in the second act, the latter portion of which (including some brilliant florid singing by Mlle. Corani), had to be repeated; and the equally pretty trio, in the same act, for the same characters and the King. The overture is especially bright and pleasing, and was given with admirable brilliancy and refinement of execution by the exceptionally fine orchestra, which is so important a feature in these performances. The principal performers were called on at the end of each act, and Mr. Carl Rosa had to appear at the close of the opera—a just tribute to the skill and judgment displayed by him in his office as conductor.

The performances of Friday and Saturday consisted, respectively, of "The Water-Carrier" and "The Bohemian Girl." "Giralda" was to be repeated on Thursday. The next novelty will be the production of the English version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer."

The excellent Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace are resumed this week with the beginning of the twenty-first series. The programme of the first concert comprises a pianoforte concerto by Bronsart, to be played by Mr. Hartvigson—for the first time—Beethoven's symphony in A, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and an "intermezzo and carnival," for orchestra, by Guiraud—first time of performance. The announcements for the future concerts include many features of interest, among the works to be given being part of an unfinished concerto for violin with orchestra, by Beethoven; an "Ave Maria" by Palestrina, Purcell's "Yorkshire Feast Song," an orchestral concerto by Bach, two andantes from Haydn's earliest symphonies, the overture and a selection from Berlioz's "Benedict and Beatrice," Raff's overture, "Ein feste Burg," and one of his newest orchestral works, the "Walküren Ritt," from Wagner's "Ring der Nibelungen," and his "Centennial Philadelphia March" all for the first time. Engagements have been made for the appearance of Herr Brahms and Herr Rubinstein, compositions by both being included in the scheme.

Fresh interest was given to the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, on Saturday, by the first appearance, this season, of Herr Wilhelmj. This great artist was to have played at the concert of the previous Saturday, but—as we have already stated—the event was deferred in order to afford him a longer rest, after his laborious occupation as leading violinist at the recent performances of Wagner's "Nibelungen" opera-dramas at Bayreuth. Herr Wilhelmj played, on Saturday, Ernst's fantasia on themes from Rossini's "Otello," and displayed those admirable qualities of tone and mechanism for which he has long been eminent. An enthusiastic encore was replied to by giving a piece by Bach. The other portions of the programme consisted of various effective orchestral performances and vocal music contributed by Madame Rose Hersee, Mlle. Bianchi, Signor De Bassini, and Signor Medica. Signor Arditi conducted as usual. Wednesday was a Mendelssohn night, when one of the specialties of the programme was the violin concerto of that composer performed by Herr Wilhelmj.

Professor Macfarren, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, addressed the students of that institution on Saturday. He remarked that it had been stated that the English was a bad language for singing. He was certain this was erroneous, and that the language of Shakspeare is neither a bad language nor unsuited for singing. There was a great temptation

among all genuine artists to make themselves intimate with the art of their own day, but they should bear in mind that the works of to-day were the culmination of a long-growing past, and that, as the works of the present time could never have been produced had not the works of former times, from step to step, produced a series of progressive models, so, he maintained, the works of the present time could not be understood unless approached through a long vista of the old masters.

The South London Choral Association gave a concert of English music—sacred and secular—at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday afternoon, when the choir fully maintained its high character by some effective part-singing. The solo vocalists were Misses Mary Davies and Helen D'Alton, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Mr. Venables conducted.

The eminent pianist Ernst Lubeck died lately. He was Dutch by birth, and was first heard in London, in 1860, at the Musical Union, and for the last time in 1869. He made professional tours in America, Germany, and France, and established a pianoforte school at the Salon Erard, in Paris. He composed various works, and had just completed a concerto, when his brain became affected, and for the last few years he was an inmate of an asylum.

Another recent death was that of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, the celebrated contralto, once known as Miss Postans. She died at Hadleigh, where she had resided since her retirement from the profession, having married a solicitor of that place. Mrs. Alfred Shaw sang at Covent-Garden Theatre with Miss Adelaide Kemble (Mrs. Sartorius).

The twenty-first series of the Crystal Palace Saturday concerts begins to-day.

## THEATRES.

### DRURY LANE.

Shakspeare's tragedy of "Richard III." is a colossal drama built for an ideal rather than for an actual stage. It is, perhaps, the most wonderful of the poet's creations, as an historical dramatist. Creative every line of it is, but he was careful to confine the action to the literal fact of the narrative as he found it in Sir Thomas More's chronicle, satisfied with divinely breathing life into the clay image already formed. The poet made Richard an intellectual monster, to whom morals were merely conventions which the strong man was entitled to break through. The tyrant's theory and practice agree. In his initial soliloquy he discloses his disposition, and stands before us as a self-conscious Satan, justifying himself on the ground of his moral and physical deformity and of his ambitious hopes. Thus he practises on the life and safety of poor Clarence, whose dream is a classic property strangely lost to the modern stage; and on Lady Anne, whom he marries immediately after the murder of her husband. In one respect, however, he ventures to improve upon history by the introduction of Margaret, the termagant Queen, who was in exile at the time he represents her as being present in England. In Cibber's version, which is the one employed on the present occasion, Margaret is again banished from the scene with all her magnificent maledictions. Other things in that version are likewise omitted with less apparent justification. The entire tragedy is, indeed, of dimensions far beyond the ordinary means of the stage, and has hitherto, with one exception, terrified managers from adventuring on its complete representation. It will be recollected, however, that Mr. Phelps, at Sadler's Wells, restored it in its integrity, and that it was accepted by the public with decided favour. That, indeed, was a grand exhibition, such as is not likely to be again witnessed, until the times of dramatic restoration shall have arrived, when the Palestine of the dramatist shall have been recovered for its original possessors, and the stage be once more surrendered to the poet. Meantime, a more convenient course is sanctioned, by way of compromise. The mighty work of the master dramatist has been reduced, through the agency of a clever playwright, to the meaner powers of the ordinary actor, and the limitations of an inferior stage. The native greatness of the leading character has, nevertheless, commanded the services of more than one man of histrionic genius—Garriek, Cooke, Edmund Kean, Charles Kean, and now, at length, Mr. Barry Sullivan, who, having studied and acted the character for many years, has so thoroughly identified himself with it that no phase of it is left untouched in his very perfect embodiment of the poetic ideal. Mr. Sullivan deserves encouragement by the London public, and we trust that he will obtain it, if only on account of his style. This is that of an actor who thoroughly understands his art and has begot the capability of realising its requirements. The same may be said of the revival altogether. "Richard III.," as now represented at our national theatre, is acted; every part is elaborated by such artists as the manager could engage, some of them the best of the day. The Henry VI. of Mr. J. F. Cathcart is a careful, thoughtful, and vigorous delineation, full of pathos and dignity. The Duke of Buckingham of Mr. Charles Vandenhoff is full of promise, though at present deficient in the requisite weight. Mr. R. Dolman, as the Lieutenant of the Tower, proves serviceable in every respect; and Mr. Henry Sinclair, as the Earl of Richmond, is eminently satisfactory. The ladies were all adequately represented—Queen Elizabeth by Mrs. Hermann Vezin, the Duchess of York by Madame Fanny Huddart, and Lady Anne by Miss Edith Stuart. For the general get up Mr. Chatterton deserves great credit. The costumes are all brilliantly and accurately; and the scenery, by Mr. William Beverly, in the highest style of scenic art. The multitudinous accessories are all adequately supplied; the dramatic business and groupings throughout carefully studied, and the whole as completely actualised as the resources of the stage permit. We conclude by stating that, in our opinion, the legitimate business of the season at Drury Lane has been worthily commenced. It is to be hoped that the public response will be encouraging. The play is preceded by a new farce, from the pen of Mr. H. Savile Clarke, bearing the title "That Beautiful Biceps." A ballet of action, in which the Messrs. Lauri and "300 auxiliaries" take part, brings the entertainment to a close.

The Alhambra has a new peg on which to hang a fresh series of the brilliant ballets which form the staple of attraction at this theatre. MM. Offenbach and Leigh's "Voyage dans la Lune" was, on Monday last, displaced by a musical and spectacular version of "Don Quixote," the music by Mr. Frederic Clay, the libretto by Messrs. Maltby and H. Paulton. As usual at the Alhambra, plot and dialogue are subordinate to the choreographic art, or rather to elaborate processions of coryphées; and full justice is done to the pretty airs of Mr. Clay by M. Jacobi's excellent band.

Mr. John Bright has accepted an invitation to be present at a soirée of the Manchester Reform Club on Monday next.

The Leamington Town Council have accepted a tender for engines and pumps for the new Artesian water supply, which will cost about £9000. The property of the water is shown by analysis to be excellent.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

The Right Hon. John Thornton Leslie-Melville, Earl of Leven and Earl of Melville, Viscount Balgonie and Kirkaldie, and Baron Melville, Raith, Monimail, and Balwearie, in the Peerage of Scotland, died at Glenferness, Nairnshire, on the 16th inst. He was one of the Scottish representative peers sitting in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The family of Lesley, or Leslie, is famous in Scottish history. Sir Alexander Lesley, one of the ablest soldiers of the sixteenth century, after serving with great distinction in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, commanded the Scottish army of 1641 against Charles I., and helped Cromwell, in 1644, to win the battle of Marston Moor. He afterwards took part with the King, and was defeated by Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar. He was some time imprisoned in the Tower of London. This Sir Alexander Lesley was the first Earl of Leven. The Melville family, of Raith, Balwearie, and Monimail, held several high offices at the Court of the Kings of Scotland before their matrimonial alliance with the house of Lesley, which took place in 1655. The lately deceased nobleman was in the ninetieth year of his age, having been born on Dec. 18, 1786. He was the second son of Alexander, seventh Earl of Leven and sixth Earl of Melville, by his wife, Jane, only daughter of Mr. John Thornton, of Clapham, Surrey. In 1812 he married Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Thornton, M.P., of Albury Park, Surrey; and, in 1834, Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Henry Thornton, M.P. He succeeded to the earldom in October, 1860, upon the death of his brother David, whose son, Viscount Balgonie, of the Grenadier Guards, had died from illness induced through privations during the Crimean campaign. The late Earl is succeeded, in his turn, by Viscount Kirkaldie, his only surviving son, by his first wife. The present Earl of Leven was born in 1817, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a partner in the banking firm of Williams, Deacon, and Co., and is unmarried. The portrait of the late Earl of Leven is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard.

SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

Sir William Home Gordon, Bart., of Embo, in the county of Sutherland, M.A., J.P. and D.L., died suddenly, at Brighton, on the 11th inst. He was born in 1818, the only son of Sir Orford Gordon, ninth Baronet, by Frances, his wife, daughter of General Gore Browne, Colonel of the 44th Regiment, and received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, in 1857. Sir William married, March 26, 1844, Ellen Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Bartholomew Barnewall, Esq. (of the ancient and distinguished family of Barnewall, of Crickstown, in the county of Meath), and leaves an only son, now Sir Home Seton Gordon, Bart., late an officer 44th Regiment, who was born March 21, 1845, married, Nov. 25, 1870, Mabel Montagu, only child of Montagu David Scott, Esq., son of the late Sir David Scott, Bart., and has issue. The Gordons of Embo (on whom a baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred in 1631) are an early branch of the noble house of Huntly; of Mrs. Charles Lindsay, widow of the Ven. Charles Lindsay, Archdeacon of Kildare (son of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Lindsay, Bishop of Kildare), and eldest daughter of Owsley Rowley, Esq., of Priory Hill, Huntingdonshire, aged eighty-four. (Her only daughter, Caroline Frances, married George Dawson Rowley, Esq., and has one son, George Fyde Rowley.)

SIR J. H. BURNETT, BART.

Sir James Horn Burnett, Bart., of Leys, in the county of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of Kincardineshire, died at his seat, Crathes Castle, in the latter county, on the 16th inst. He was born June 22, 1801, the youngest son of Sir Robert Burnett, seventh Baronet, by Margaret Dalrymple, his wife, fourth daughter of General Elphinstone, of Logie Elphinstone, in the county of Aberdeen, and was thus brother to his two predecessors in the baronetcy—namely, Sir Thomas and Sir Alexander Burnett. Sir James received his education at Durham, St. Andrews, and at Edinburgh. He married, first, Feb. 3, 1831, Caroline Margaret, daughter of the late Charles Spearman, Esq., of Thornley Hall, Durham, and had one son, Robert. He married, secondly, 1837, his cousin, Lauderdale, youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay (formerly Burnett), of Balmain, in the county of Kincardine, and by her had two sons and one daughter. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Robert Burnett, tenth Baronet, was born Aug. 28, 1833; and married, 1864, Matilda Josephine, daughter of James Murphy, Esq., of New York. The family of Burnett, of Leys, is one of the oldest in Scotland, as well as one of the most distinguished. The head of the house, Sir Thomas Burnett, first Baronet, of Leys, a staunch Covenanter, was a patron of letters, and endowed three bursaries in the University of Aberdeen. Among the junior descendants we may mention Dr. Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury, the eminent prelate temp. William III.; Thomas Burnett, of Kemnay, the friend and correspondent of Leibnitz; James Burnett, Lord Monboddo, the accomplished and eccentric Judge; and George Burnett, the present learned Lyon King of Arms.

The deaths are also announced of Cecil Charles Van Notten Pole, Esq., only son of Sir Peter Van Notten Pole, Bart., of Todenham House, in the county of Gloucester;—of Doctor Robert Norton, late Chairman of the Society of Apothecaries, aged seventy-four;—of Countess Poulett, aged thirty-eight;—of the Rev. Edward Cole Shedden, for thirty-one years Rector of Clapton, aged sixty-one;—of Captain James Boalch, formerly 14th Hussars, aged eighty-two;—of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rickards, late 21st Madras, N.I., aged seventy;—of the Rev. William Buckler, M.A., nearly forty years Rector of Ilchester;—of John Ryves D'Arcy, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Dunkerque;—of Commander R. W. Charleson, R.N., an old and distinguished officer, who entered the Navy seventy-one years ago, and was wounded in Lord Gambier's attack on the French shipping, in the Basque Roads, in 1809;—of Hedworth Lambton, Esq., M.P. for North Durham, 1832 to 1847, brother of the first Earl of Durham, and youngest son of William Henry Lambton, Esq., M.P., of Lambton, by Lady

Anne Barbara, his wife, daughter of George Bussey, fourth Earl of Jersey, in his eightieth year;—of Joseph Marryat, Esq., aged eight-six, elder brother of Captain Marryat, R.N., the celebrated naval novelist, and himself the author of a well-known work on "Pottery and Porcelain";—of Dr. Thomas Laycock, Professor of the Practice of Physical and Clinical Medicine, in Edinburgh University, aged sixty-four;—of Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., aged sixty-seven;—of Colonel Alexander Stewart, late Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines at Madras, aged fifty-one;—of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Mead, of the Indian Public Works Department, aged forty-four. Lady Katherine Perry, a notice of whom appeared in our Obituary column last week, was married to the Rev. Henry Prittie Perry, Rector of Tullamelan, in the county of Tipperary, grandson of Henry Sadleir, first Lord Dunally, and leaves six daughters and two sons.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 1699.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from Jane N. S. B. V., Heatherfield, Carlisle, Barrow Hedges, Z and A. E. Mitchell, Etonian, J. Dale, and L.L. Those by S. Landells, J. W. Dickinson, and W. P. Welsh are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1700.—Correct solutions received from P. S. Shenale, W. Leeson, East Marten, J. Sowden, R. W. S. Maitry, W. J. Robinson, J. Malden, W. P. J. M. Torton, M. A. R. S. Tyro, R. H. Brook, Capers, B. G. G. Vale, W. P. F. H. Merton, Thores of Them, Heatherfield, T. A. Hind, H. G. Morrison, J. Walmer, C. P. Nene, Jane N. Bouligne Bobbie, Barrow Hedges, Woolwich Chess Club, A. R. M. Hereward, Z and A, W. V. G. D. T. Harrison, O. G. K. F. Johnston, W. R. Latta, Carlisle, E. Mitchell, Coon, Auld Buck, Etonian, J. Dale, W. F. Payne, H. A. N. S. B. V., Cant. Those by Red Flag, Red Ink, and Sturton are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1701.—Correct solutions received from C. E. and Boulogne Bobbie.

\* \* \* An amateur will be glad to play a game by correspondence. Address—S. L. Cemetery-road, Blackhill, Durham.

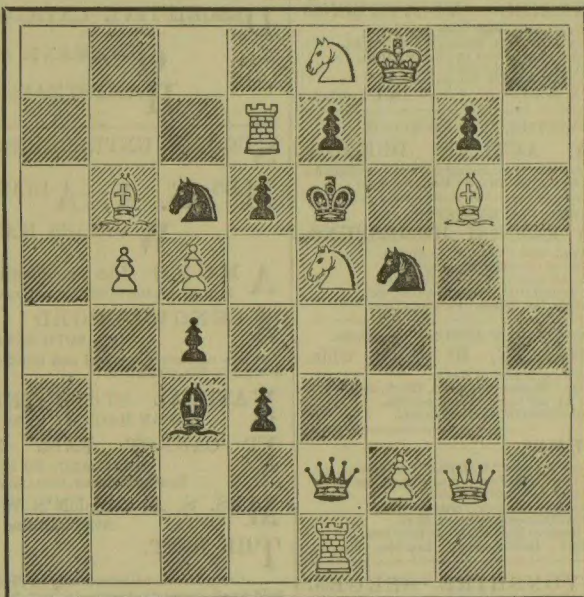
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1700.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to K 6th P takes Kt 3. Q or B mates.  
2. Q to K 5th Anything

PROBLEM No. 1702.

By the Rev. W. LEESON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN ITALY.

The annexed little Game was played at the Corcilo, or Club, of Genoa, in May last, between Professor WAYTE and Herr MAX BINGEN, one of the best players in Italy.—(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Prof. W.) BLACK (Herr B.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th  
4. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd  
5. P to Q 4th P takes P  
6. P to K 5th  
We are more than ever convinced of the inherent weakness of this move, which, properly opposed, ought to leave the second player with a very superior position. Even 6. P takes P is not wholly satisfactory—indeed, we much question whether the opening player can obtain a strictly even game in any form of this wearisome debut; though, perhaps, we ought to make an exception in favour of Jaenisch's "Gioco Pianissimo."  
7. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to K 5th  
8. Kt takes P  
An agreeable variation on the uniform dullness of 8. P takes P. The same position is brought about, a move later, in an old-fashioned form of the Queen's Bishop's Pawn's Game, or Staunton's Opening.  
9. B takes Kt P takes B  
10. B to K 3rd  
White, of course, ought to have castled while he had the chance; but the move in the text was, doubtless, made under the misconception that, if Black replied with 10. B to Q R 3rd, he could win a piece by 11. Kt takes Q B P.  
[Though defeated in the present game, it is only fair to state that Mr. Wayte won three out of the five games contested with his ingenious opponent; one being drawn.]

THE PHILADELPHIA TOURNAMENT.

Played Aug. 26, between Mr. H. E. Bird and Mr. MAX JUDD, of St. Louis. (Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. J.)  
1. P to K 4th Kt to R 5th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to R sq  
3. B to Q Kt 5th Q takes R  
4. B to Q R 4th R takes Kt  
5. Q to K 2nd R to K B sq  
This seems to be a favourite continuation with Mr. Bird. The principal objection to it is that it allows the Bishop to be driven back at once, a manoeuvre not feasible in most variations of the Ruy Lopez.  
6. P to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th  
7. B to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th  
8. P to Q R 4th R to Q Kt sq  
9. P takes P P takes P  
10. P to K 3rd Kt to K 2nd  
11. B to K 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd  
12. P to K Kt 3rd  
Doubtless, in anticipation of Kt to K R 4th.  
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd B to Q Kt 3rd  
14. Kt to K B sq Castles  
15. B takes B Q takes B  
16. Kt to K 3rd B to K 3rd  
17. B takes B P takes B  
18. P to K R 4th Kt to K R sq  
19. Castles (K R)  
We question the expediency of this step.  
20. P to Q Kt 4th P to K R 3rd  
21. Kt to Kt 2nd Kt to R sq  
22. Kt to K R 2nd R to Q B 2nd

PAIN.

"We have always courage enough to bear other people's troubles," says Rochefoucauld, and a thousand common-place philosophers have repeated the cheap cynicism; but he follows it up with another remark, which, though neither the author nor his followers noticed it, may be made to counteract, to a great extent, its predecessor's bitterness.

His second saying is this:—"Men who are condemned to the torture sometimes affect a fortitude and a contempt for death which are really only a fear of looking it in the face; so that one may say that this firmness and this contempt are to their minds what the bandage is to their eyes." Is not this true? People will often not allow themselves to realise what they have to undergo, and thus the prospect, not really seen, does not terrify them. With eyes close shut they say, "I will run this risk," or make this sacrifice, and they thus cheaply get a reputation for courage; especially if they are taken at their word, when, however, they generally repent quickly enough.

But if it is thus with men's own troubles, surely it is so in regard to the troubles of others. Consciously or unconsciously, one often shuts one's eyes to a grief which it is of no use to contemplate—which one cannot remedy by material help, nor even soothe by sympathy. If this were not so, it would be sheer agony to read an ordinary newspaper, even at the best of times, when there were only two or three street accidents, an unimportant railway collision, some half a dozen deaths "after a lingering illness—deeply lamented." A war at the other side of the world, or a list of bankrupts, would prevent one from thinking of anything else, from working, from enjoying for a moment any pleasure of life, if one realised it as one does the illness of one's child or one's own headache.

It is generally impossible really to sympathise with masses of pain or of evil of any kind, unless some individual details are brought home to one, placed within the grasp of one's imagination. It is not the statements that a hundred villages have been burnt in the East, thousands of men put to death and of women reserved for viler torture, that have just now awakened the indignation of the country; hardly one man in a thousand would realise such general words clearly enough to be affected by them. It is the narration in detail of a few horrible cases which has come home to people—perhaps every one of us has the picture of some single revolting crime before his eyes, seen so clearly as to be a pain to him individually, which haunts him and will not let him, with a clear conscience, rest and forget it.

But, even here (and this is the point on which we wish to dwell), it is not the absolute bodily pain suffered that has aroused so much indignant sympathy; indeed, it seems probable that men might have been tortured to death by the hundred—as has happened before, often enough—without attracting our special notice. It is the mental agony suffered—by mothers whose children were killed before their eyes, by innocent girls the prey of a brutal soldiery—that has roused so suddenly the fury of Englishmen of every class. When, here in our midst, the other day, a boy was tied down alive in a wasp's nest—a piece of wanton cruelty not to be surpassed, in the mere physical pain it inflicted, by any Eastern "atrocity"—one heard very little about it: people said "How shocking! What a shame!" and let it drop.

It would seem, in fact, that now-a-days among civilised people—in England, especially—though all legal torture has been abolished, and we are more humane in every way, though not a day passes without some fresh attempt to alleviate the sufferings of men and animals (sometimes, we are sorry to say, of the former at the expense of the latter): yet, perhaps as another effect of human progress, physical pain is a matter much less brought into prominence, in writing and speaking, than of old—except, of course, in connection with efforts to remedy particular forms of it. Men consider it now absolutely unworthy to be compared to, even to be spoken of beside, the highest spiritual suffering.

That it was not always thus we need hardly say. When Job had borne all other evils without a murmur, it was a painful disease in which his troubles culminated, and which made him curse the day of his birth. Long afterwards, among the cultivated Athenians, a tragedy was written—the *Philoctetes*—whose hero's only complaint, to the best of our remembrance, was a bad foot; and even when the great *Æschylus* had to describe the tortures of Prometheus, the enemy of Zeus, they were almost entirely evils of the body. No doubt his loneliness, cut off from human sympathy, was a bitter punishment; but does not Hermes leave it rather in the background in his vengeful speech?

The Father of the Gods

Shall rend with thunder and the lightning's flame  
This rugged cliff, and in the closing rock  
Must thou be buried deep. After long years  
Unto the light of day thou shalt return,  
But the winged hound of Zeus, the ravaging eagle,  
Thirsting for blood, shall tear and mangle thee,  
A guest unbidden, feasting through the day,  
Gorged on thy blackened entrails.

Can we for a moment realise what this sort of thing would be like—for eternity? Try to think: imagine one's own particular ailment—gout, let us say, or unromantic toothache—with every possible aggravation, every added discomfort, never for a moment ceasing, and never at all to end! The bare attempt to conceive it is enough to bring on five minutes' neuralgia: it is too dreadful to smile at.

Now, that modern tragic art, in making all these matters of little account beside a soul's agony, does gain in dignity is very certain; nor would we say that it loses in truth, nor that the misery caused by bodily disease is a fitting subject for a poet, or even a painter of the highest order. The question is only whether it may not be too entirely ignored. Consider for a moment the enormous amount of physical agony always surrounding us in the world—is it thought of enough, or is it truly wiser to try to forget it? It is night: how many people in the street one lives in are lying in pain, not daring to hope for the sweet release of sleep throughout the dreadful hours? Who does not know one friend, at least, who until daybreak will, perhaps, not miss one striking of the clock? Who cannot think of some children burdened with sufferings far beyond their little fortitude?—some old people hardly ever free from pain? In a word, looking round one, can one say that the bodily torments to be endured day by day are so entirely less than the mental—that the pangs of despised love, the law's delay, and all the spurns taken by patient merit, have clouded the lives of most men so much more than gout, fever, rheumatism, neuralgia—shall we add, sea-sickness?

Once we heard a man say that to him physical pain proved the existence of an Evil Power. What he meant was that he could see an object in moral suffering—that it trained us, was often (as, no doubt, is physical suffering, not unfrequently) plainly our own fault, and thus a useful warning; but that, as far as he could see, bodily pain did, as a rule, no good at all; for, though it is perfectly true that "When the devil is ill the devil a monk will be," the result of his Satanic Majesty's convalescence is very nearly invariable.

Who knows? What can one say? Pain was, pain is, pain will be. We must all bear it, well or badly. Perhaps it is best to keep our troubles to ourselves; only trying silently to lighten, as far as we may, the sufferings of others.



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CINDERELLA.—BY H. LE JEUNE, A.R.A.